

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVI., No. 720.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 29, 1881.

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England, ...	Feb. 11	Hankow, ...	March 25
San Francisco, ...	8	Yokohama, ...	15
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Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ... Jan. 5 | Received 7th February. || Shanghai, ... | Dec. 31 | |

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 24th March, Mrs. R. S. RAPHAEL, of a daughter.

At the River View, Shanghai, on the 28th inst., the wife of H. H. WALLACE, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Tientsin, at 3 p.m. on the 3rd March, of pleurisy, with heart and lung complications, Mrs. E. KING, wife of Rev. A. King, of the London Missionary Society.—(Home papers please copy.)

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Fuyew*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jessop and servant.
Per str. *Shanghai*, for Hankow—Mr. W. F. Sharp.

Per str. *Europe*, for Swatow—Mrs. Youngson and Mrs. Macpherson.

Per str. *Appin*, for Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Cave Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Hall and Mr. Bond. For Amoy—Mr. A. W. Henley. For Hongkong—Messrs. E. C. Ray and S. Dyer.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Kiukiang—Messrs. Jenkins and Laut.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. F. A. Hawes, S. B. Gower and S. Kaetsu. For Higo—Mrs. Schöning and Mr. T. Craven. For Yokohama—Dr. and Mrs. Barchet and four children, Dr. Johnston, Messrs. F. E. Lewis and J. Koshland. For San Francisco—Captain and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. Chester Holcombe (Secretary to the United States Legation at Peking), and Mr. Scantlebury. For New York—Mr. Beyrick. Per str. *Chefoo*, for Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. Ecclestone, Messrs. L. Loft, E. Tregillia, G. Kuble and two French missionaries.

Per str. *Agamemnon*, for London—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. MacKenzie and child, Captain and Mrs. Smith. For Amoy—Messrs. F. Wegener and Nils Möller. For Hongkong—Mrs. J. A. Harvie and Mr. H. Evans.

Per str. *Kiangching*, for Hankow—Mr. W. N. Morehouse.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Foochow*, from Swatow and Amoy—Messrs. Scott and Mackenzie.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Messrs. Buchheister and Da Wang Hsi.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Clark.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Dr. Atterbury, and Mr. G. J. Morrison.

Per str. *Tunsin*, from Ningpo—Miss Lightfoot, Miss Iuvenc, Dr. and Mrs. Barchet and four children.

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Hankow—Messrs. Smith and Wagner.

Per str. *Yehsin*, from Tientsin—Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie and child.

Per str. *Thibet*, from Southampton—Mr. J. Wells. From Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, and Rev. W. Cudworth. From Hongkong—Messrs. Mullensteth, R. M. Gray and Wren.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—His Majesty King Kalakaua of Hawaii, Col. Judd, Col. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Piatkoff, Messrs. Molakoff, J. L. McLean, Foster Connor and P. Inchbold.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mr. D. A. Miller.

Per str. *China*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Fearon, Markie and Sanches.

Per str. *Paladin*, from Amoy—Mr. A. Hadley.

Per str. *Glenorchy*, from London and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Messrs. Millard, Betham, Ford and Weir.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Gwalior*, for Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. R. Ferguson and three children. For Singapore—Mr. R. T. Pernewan. For Hongkong—Mr. E. T. Alford.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Hygrometer.		Wind.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Mar 23	30.20	43.0	55.5	34.0	42.0	39.5	3	N.W.	..
24	30.20	43.0	57.0	35.0	43.0	40.0	2	E.N.E.	..
25	30.22	43.0	59.0	38.0	43.0	44.0	4	W.N.W.	..
26	30.25	45.0	62.0	36.0	44.0	43.0	3	S.W.	..
27	30.20	51.5	70.0	42.0	51.5	47.0	3	E.N.E.	..
28	30.20	50.0	63.0	45.0	49.5	48.0	4	S.E.	..
29	30.15	45.0	57.0	40.0	45.5	42.0	2	North	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAR. 29, 1881.

In reading the reports of the meetings of the various Societies which now exist in the civilized world, one is so much accustomed to see records of progress that one hardly realises the enormous strides that are being made in almost all direction. Whether it be ship-building or social science, the improvement of the electric light, or of the condition of the agricultural labourer, it is almost one unbroken tale of success and advance.

There is, however, one subject which does not seem to supply materials for the usual style of report. If we read the accounts of any Sanitary Congress, or of the meetings of any Society where sanitary matters are discussed, we read far more of disappointment and failure than of improvements on which we may congratulate ourselves. To say that no advance has been made of late years would be most misleading. There are many men who have given thought to the matter and who have advocated improvements and finally have seen them carried out; but it is a humiliating fact that after all that has been done during the last fifty years, there can be little doubt that in some places the new evils which have been introduced have been greater than the old evils which have been abolished. Like the ostrich that buries its head in the sand, the public and the advisers of the public at Home seem for long to have taken for granted that all that was necessary in our towns and villages

was to banish all offensive matters from our sight; and so successfully has this doctrine been instilled into the present generation that the modern authorities on sanitary matters declare that the greatest difficulties they have to contend with, greater even than the existing imperfect sanitary arrangements, are the apathy and ignorance of the public.

A description of the arrangements which exist in what may be called first-class houses in the large towns in England is enough to make one's blood run cold; still the householder who reads the account and marvels at the carelessness of his neighbour probably does not know where his own water cistern is situated, and would look upon it as an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject if the local authorities ordered an examination of his drains.

Hitherto in Shanghai we have been tolerably free from the evils attendant on bad drainage, but there are not wanting signs that the dangers arising from an imperfect system of drainage may some day attack us.

The Settlement will soon be blessed with a supply of pure water. A water supply *per se* is an inestimable blessing, but it is not too soon to draw attention to the evils to which it may indirectly give rise. The constant supply which is promised will do away with the necessity of cisterns, so that we shall be saved one fertile source of disease and abomination. Arrangements could easily be made in each household for preserving a sufficient supply during any temporary stoppage of the flow of water for repairs, and it would be well if the company were armed with sufficient power to insist on no arrangement being introduced which would taint the entire supply in order to save a slight amount of trouble at rare intervals.

But there is a greater danger to be guarded against. When a plentiful supply of pure water has been introduced into our houses, the next step is sure to be the introduction of pipes to let the waste water run off again, and if some care be not exercised, typhoid fever, sore throats and the various diseases of civilisation will be laid on to our bath-rooms and bed-rooms, and will more than counter-balance the advantages of a good water supply. The evil, however, is one that appears to be easily guarded against. The authorities at Home speak with no uncertain voice, and, for a wonder, appear to be unanimous. They state that all that is necessary is to make the pipe discharge into the open air and let the water run some distance in an open drain before reaching the grating leading to the sewer. In England this is not always possible, and is never very easy, but here there is no difficulty. If the waste water be offensive, there is no excuse for discharging it down the pipe. With our present arrangements it can be disposed of in other ways. There appears to be a growing disposi-

tion in this Settlement to connect pipes directly with the sewers. Nothing can be more fatal to the health of the community. So surely as water can go down such a pipe so surely can sewer gas come up it. The faint, almost imperceptible, odour of such gas is hardly likely to attract attention, and as is known by the experience of all large towns, people very soon get accustomed to it, but it is none the less unhealthy, and there are many diseases, which, if they once make their appearance in one quarter of the city, are quickly disseminated through the other quarters by means of the sewers and pipes. Our attention has been directed to this subject by some papers on sanitary matters which have lately appeared in the Home journals. We are at present pretty free from most of the evils from which our brethren at Home suffer. A comparatively small amount of offensive matters is discharged into our sewers, and the atmosphere of the Settlement is not likely to be vitiated by exhalation from gratings in the streets; still the air of the sewers is hardly fit to be introduced into our houses, and we would fain direct the attention of householders before it is too late to the dangers to which they may be exposed. A loaded pistol liable to go off at any moment would be a harmless toy in a bath-room compared with a pipe leading directly to the sewer.

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 11th February arrived on the 25th instant, by the P. & O. steamer *Thibet*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. steamer *Gwalior*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 23rd March.

The House of Commons have definitely passed the Bill for the regulation of the sale and possession of arms.

A mine has been discovered under the Palace of the Czarewitsch.

The Boers have accepted the conditions of a complete autonomy for the Transvaal under the suzerainty of the Queen. The British Government controls foreign relations by a British Resident at the capital. A Royal Commission to arrange frontier questions. The Boers are to disperse and a British garrison to remain pending a definite settlement of affairs.

26th March.

The Opera House at Nice has been completely burned down; nearly a hundred persons perished in the conflagration.

A vote of want of confidence in the Government, relative to Candahar, has been defeated in the House of Commons.

The Colonists at the Cape are discontented with the terms of peace.

The Greek frontier question is assuming a threatening aspect.

[The palace of the Czarewitsch, which is said to have been mined, is a large building in the Newsky Prospect. It is generally known as the Anitchkow Palace. It was occupied by the Dowager Empress, the widow of Nicholas I., but at her death was given over to the Heritier Alexander.]

Dr. Cann, of H.M.'s sloop of war *Egeria*, has died suddenly at Penang of heat apoplexy.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, United States Senator for Maine, has accepted the post of Secretary of State in President Garfield's Cabinet.

A private letter received a day or two ago announces the safe arrival at Ichang of Mr. Henry Soltan, of the China Inland Mission, from Bhamo.

Mr. Chester Holcombe, Secretary to the United States Legation at Peking, left for San Francisco on the 24th inst., by the M.B. Co.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru*.

We notice the name of Dr. Christiernsen, Vice-Consul at Shanghai for Sweden and Norway, amongst the passengers who left on the 23rd inst. for Hongkong by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*.

Signor Cagli was also among the passengers who left by the *Saghalien*. We are informed that he goes to London to complete the arrangements for the proposed International Exhibition at Shanghai.

We direct the attention of our readers to several interesting memorials to the Throne, from Tso Tsung-t'ang, which appear in another column.

We hear that Tseng Kuo-chên, younger brother of the late Tseng Kuo-fan, and lately Commander-in-chief of the forces at Shanhai Kuan, has been appointed Viceroy of Kansu, as successor to H.E. Tso Tsung-t'ang. He arrived at Tientsin a few days ago, on his way to his post.

We hear from Peking that on the 11th inst., the Western Empress, the mother of the Emperor Kwang Hsü, was believed to be dying. She is represented as having the reputation of being a very able woman, and well versed in political matters. It is very likely that in the event of her decease, which would be a great loss to the anti-foreign party in the capital, the Viceroy of Chihli would be called permanently to Peking, and there can be little doubt that such an event would tend greatly to promote the progress of Western arts, civilisation and commerce.

The mortal remains of the late Czar of Russia, Alexander II., were consigned to their last resting-place on Sunday. Guns were fired here during the morning every half-hour, commencing at half-past eight, from H.I.R.M.S. *Plastoun*, H.M.S. *Sheldrake*, U.S.S. *Richmond* and *Monocacy*, and the French gunboat *Adonis*, and thirty-one minute guns were fired at noon. The Imperial flag was at half-mast at the main on the *Plastoun*, and the Russian ensign was displayed in a similar position on the *Sheldrake* and the Customs cruiser *Kwa-hsing*. All the Consular flags were lowered to half-mast.

The hearty receptions which await the Royal middies at every point they touch in their cruise with the Detached Squadron, and the measure of personal popularity which they continue to win for themselves on shore, as well as among the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron, afford, as might be expected, peculiar pleasure to the Prince and Princess of Wales. At Monte Video, from which the doings of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales were last heard, the entertainments did credit to the loyalty of the

inhabitants, a ball one evening being followed on the next day by a *fête champêtre* and an excursion. When the Royal middleies reach Shanghai, we venture to predict that they will be heartily welcomed and suitably entertained.

His Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Hawaii Islands, arrived from Japan, by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Tokio Maru*, on Thursday evening. No sooner had he reached the Astor House Hotel, where he engaged a suite of apartments, than he received ceremonial visits from the Taotai's deputy and Chên, the Mixed Court Magistrate. The Taotai was unable to be present in consequence of ill-health, and, through his deputy, he invited his Majesty to a banquet in the city on the following day. His Majesty was unable to accept the Taotai's hospitality. On Friday forenoon he visited the Club, and on his return to the Astor House, he was waited upon by Messrs. Chu Yu-chee, Cheong Hoong-lo and Chun Fai-ting, managers of the China Merchants' Company, who were accompanied by Mr. G. Butler. Later in the day the following visitors were announced:—H.E. Senhor E. Callado, Minister for Brazil, accompanied by Senhor Vissière, Interpreter to the Brazilian Legation; H.E. Count Ferdinand de Luca, Minister for Italy; H.E. Count de Noidans, Minister for Belgium; Dr. Focke, Consul-General for Germany and Senior Consul; Mr. O. N. Denny, United States Consul-General; Mr. E. Shinagawa, Consul-General for Japan; Mr. P. J. Hughes, H.M.'s Consul; Mr. J. Haas, Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary and Acting Consul for Italy; Mr. J. E. Reding, Consul for Russia; Mr. J. J. Keswick, Consul for Denmark; Mr. R. W. Little, Chairman of the Municipal Council for the Settlements north of the Yang-king-pang; Herr Von Krenck, Vice-Consul for Germany; Mr. R. A. Mowat, Assistant Judge. H.M.'s Supreme Court; Rear-Admiral Clitz, U.S. corvette *Richmond*; Captain Benham, U.S.S. *Richmond*; Captain Bridger, H.M.S. *Sheldrake*; Captain Paliasky H.I.R.M.S. *Platoun*; and a number of American naval officers. A number of residents also called and left their cards. Chief Justice French being prevented by indisposition from visiting his Majesty, sent his card, and a message was also conveyed through H.M.'s Consul, placing His Lordship's carriage at the King's disposal. Rear-Admiral Clitz also forwarded a communication, after his visit, requesting His Majesty to make use of the boats of the flagship if he wished to do so at any time during his stay in Shanghai. In the evening His Majesty went for a drive with Mr. Keswick, and the following morning he accompanied that gentleman to the Race Course to witness the training. In the forenoon he had an interview with the Taotai, after which he dined with Mr. Keswick, and in the afternoon he attended the Volunteer Parade. Originally, we hear, it was not his intention to go North, but he finally decided to do so, and left on Sunday morning in the steamer *Paulah*, which was placed at his disposal by the China Merchants' Company. We understand that he will be received at Tientsin by His Excellency Li Hung-chang.

His Majesty is a good rider and at present it is contemplated to make the journey from Tientsin to Peking on horseback, if the weather be favourable.

In our last issue we published a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Amoy Chamber of Commerce expressive of appreciation of the measures taken by Mr. H. A. Giles, H.M.'s Acting Consul at that port, as emigration officer, "to preserve life and property hitherto seriously endangered by the practice of overcrowding Chinese-owned steamers under the British flag, with native passengers for the Straits Settlements, and at the same time to express its regret that Mr. Giles' efforts in this direction had not been supported in the way they called for and deserved." This resolution was forwarded to Mr. Giles, and we now find in the *Gazette* that he acknowledged its receipt in the following terms:—

British Consulate,

Amoy, 16th March, 1881.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I have the honour to request that you will convey to the Amoy Chamber of Commerce my warmest thanks for the resolution forwarded therewith.

My action in the matter of overcrowded emigrant steamers was taken with a view, on the one hand, to put a stop to a practical monopoly of the coolie-carrying trade, with which, based as it was upon illegality and fraud, honourable British shippers were unable to compete; on the other, to prevent as far as in my power lay any of those awful catastrophes of which we have had a recent example in the abandonment of the s.s. *Jeddah*. It therefore gives me great pleasure to find that in the opinion of the Amoy Chamber of Commerce these objects have been achieved.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. GILES,
Acting Consul.

The SECRETARY to the

Chamber of Commerce, Amoy.

At the annual meeting of Ratepayers held on the 16th February, 1880, the Municipal Council were directed to have a new assessment made of all the land situated within the boundaries of the Municipality, and in June, Messrs. J. M. Cory, R. Francis, G. J. Morrison, and A. G. Wood, having expressed their willingness to serve, were elected a Committee for the purpose. They completed their work by November last, and the assessment made by them showed that the land in the English Settlement, since 1875, when the previous assessment was made, had increased in value to the amount of Tls. 573,714, and that in Hongkew to Tls. 451,192. Details, compiled, we presume, by Municipal employés, are now submitted to the Ratepayers in two schedules, from which can be easily ascertained the owner, or rather renter, of each lot of property situated within the Municipality; the number of the lot and its title deed; in what Consulate the land is registered; its boundaries north, south, east and west; its area for taxation; its value *per mou*; its total value; and the amount of Municipal taxes levied thereon. All these facts can be ascertained at a glance, and reference is

facilitated by carefully prepared indices, an advantage which the old schedules of land assessment did not possess. The compilation of these facts in a compact form is most useful to all those interested in property, and the increased value of land in the Settlements of itself shows that a re-assessment was necessary. The total assessment of the land within the Municipality is put down as Tls. 8,063,590, being an increase of Tls. 1,127,009 on that of 1875; and the total amount of taxes raised thereon is Tls. 32,254. On comparison, it will be seen that the totals in the schedules now under review slightly differ from those given in the last Municipal Report.

On Saturday evening the Shanghai Temperance Society gave their tenth "fortnightly" entertainment this season at their Hall in the Nanking Road. Mr. C. P. Blethen occupied the Chair. There was a good attendance. After the opening chorus, Messrs. Huntington and Harrington, from one of the American men-of-war, gave a duet, "Forget-me-not." Being encored, they sang "Some one knocking at the Door." The Chairman next gave "The Bugler," in good style, which was followed by a recitation by Mr. Ridgeway, entitled "One glass too much." "The Village Blacksmith," by Mr. W. L. Tweedie, who apparently laboured under the disadvantage of suffering from a cold, was followed by a capital reading, "Journalism in Tennessee," which caused much laughter, being well delivered by Mr. Rex. Mrs. Holt and Mr. Blethen then gave the duet, "I feel thy soothing presence," and earned loud applause. Mr. Gordon delivered the usual address in advocacy of temperance principles, basing his remarks on the fact that the Municipal report showed that there were 191 arrests of drunkenness last year. Mr. Blethen once more rose to sing and gave "Our Good Ship." Miss Penfold, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with loud applause, followed with a piano solo, "Il Bacio," by Ketterer. The appreciation by the audience of the display of this young lady's musical talents was as marked as usual, and a very enthusiastic and well-deserved encore was demanded, and she responded with part of "Le Carnaval de Venise," arranged by Schullhoff, evoking as enthusiastic applause as she had received before. "Nancy Lee," by Mr. Tweedie, was followed by the chorus which usually closes these meetings. Mr. Iburg played the accompaniments during the evening.

We have received confirmatory news from the North to the effect that the proposed railway schemes have been positively shelved, at least for the present. When Li Hung-chang petitioned the Throne in favour of railways, it is believed that he had obtained privately the tacit support of the Viceroy of Nanking, and that it was in consequence of this that he adopted the course he did. But when the Nanking Viceroy was appealed to from Peking, it is said that he proved to be one of the strongest opponents to the introduction of railways of the many whose advice had been solicited; and the opposition to the schemes was so determined in the capital

that for the time being they were abandoned. Since then, however, we hear that Tso Tsung-t'ang has memorialised the Throne in favour of a railway westward from Hankow, and that he is supported by Prince Kung, as well as by Li Hung-chang. Some interesting facts regarding the proposed introduction of railway in China will be found in our correspondent's letter from Tientsin.

From time to time we have mentioned the trials of new guns manufactured at the Kiangnan Arsenal, and the progress that has been made in this direction by the Chinese during the last twelve months is a matter of no slight importance. Another new seven-inch, or 150-pounder muzzle loading gun, has recently been completed, and it was submitted to a trial test at the proof range on Wednesday last with very satisfactory results. This is the sixth gun of the same class and calibre that has been solely manufactured at the Kiangnan Arsenal. They are built upon the Armstrong principle, weigh about seven and a half tons each, and are capable of throwing a projectile of 150 lbs. with a charge of 30 lbs. of pebble powder. Although they cannot be compared with the new type of Armstrong gun, we are assured on the best authority that in point of construction they compare favourably with those of similar build made in England, and if this be so, the Chinese, in their own interests, would do well to consider whether it would not be advisable for them to persevere with their local manufacture, as it is quite within the bounds of possibility that in case of war their supply from other countries might be cut off by the laws of neutrality. Moreover, even in Europe and America, a home-made article is considered better than one purchased, even if it is a little more costly.

A private letter from Canton states that a few days since quite an epidemic of small-pox was raging there among the Chinese, and that deaths were very numerous, especially in the Tartar City. The natives were then rushing to the hospitals in crowds to be vaccinated.

According to the *China Mail*, a Chinese firm is to be established in London for trading purposes, forming another proof of the enterprise of our Celestial brethren. The venture has been set on foot under the auspices of Lai Tajen, the Commissioner for the Foochow Arsenal. A Chinese gentleman named Chun Lai Kum, who has been for some time in Australia, will be the responsible manager of the concern. The whole business management will be strictly according to the Chinese system.

Private letters from Tokio and Yokohama say that the Russian fleet, or the greater part of it, will rendezvous at Nagasaki in a short time, by order of Admiral Lessofsky. It is presumed that the meeting is for two purposes; to administer the oath of allegiance to the new Czar, and to get ready for operations on the Korean coast. It is possible, however, that the change of the Russian Ministry, and the urgent needs of propitiating the Russian people by reforms of the governing system, may cause delay, and that the annexation of Port Lazareff

may be deferred to a "more convenient season."

For some time past, the probability of a change of ownership of the Takasima Colliery, says the *Rising Sun*, has been rumoured in Nagasaki, and it was generally understood, but of which, however, no official notification had been received, that on Tuesday, the 15th, the Mitsui Bishi Steamship Company would become sole possessors of the mine and plant, by virtue of purchase from Mr. Goto Shojiro.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—"The coal of Wladivostock is of very good quality and, we are advised, can be delivered in China in large quantities and at a cheap rate; it is also reported that the Dhui mines (Saghalien) will be worked on a larger scale henceforth. There are many reasons for believing the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia is about to give permission to foreigners (i.e. persons not of Russian nationality) to settle and trade in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria, and that the rich mines, immense forests, and fertile soil will be the means of attracting a large immigration into the Czar's dominions. The desire of Peter the Great that Russia should have a vast dominion on the shores of the Pacific is in a fair way of being realised, even in our times."

Among the items of news from Spain published in the *Manila Comercio*, is one to the effect that the Marquis of Campo has communicated with the Government in reference to the establishment of a fortnightly mail service to the Philippines instead of the monthly one at present maintained by his line.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Leeyuen*, Captain Tisdall, arrived here on Thursday afternoon, having about 1,200 braves from the North on board, with whom she was to proceed this morning at six o'clock to Hankow. Fourteen defunct officers in their coffins accompany the soldiers, and one live one is also with them, who received a thrashing from some of the men under his charge before he had been an hour on the steamer. The *Leeyuen* left Tientsin at six o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., and went to Shan-hai Kuan arriving there at 7.45 a.m. on the 20th. A Chinese gunboat was at anchor there, embarking troops for transportation to Tientsin. After staying at Shan-hai Kuan about an hour, the *Leeyuen* turned to the southward and proceeded about ten miles to a place called Tsing-tsung Tau. Here the braves embarked, coming off in boats from the shore, and it took two tides to get them all on board, as the embarking operations could not be carried on at low water. The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hankwang* was in the Bay, but before the *Leeyuen* left for Shanghai, the former steamer went to Shan-hai Kuan, with a quantity of rice for the troops stationed there. The *Leeyuen* left Tsing-tsung Tao at 11.30 p.m. on the 21st, and arrived at Shanghai at 5.30 p.m. on the 24th, occupying 66 hours and 10 minutes on the voyage. Her passengers are represented as being some of the most arrant rogues and vagabonds amongst the troops that have been stationed in the North, the good

men not being under orders to return to the South. These men have no Government arms, kits, or property of any kind, except gunpowder, and some salt, of which they are believed to be in possession of considerable quantities. Fighting has been going on among them during the whole voyage, but they have always evinced a wholesome dread of even a stick in the hand of a foreigner. The only weapons they have are knives, swords, scabbards, and pieces of old iron, which are their private property. They are not short of clothes by any means, and their appearance suggests the idea that the great majority of them might be useful as jiriksha coolies. There are degrees of dirt among them, some looking almost clean for Chinamen, and here and there a face may be seen not wanting in intelligence.

As usual, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris has been the first of the great French companies to hold its annual meeting of shareholders. The report read showed that the business of all kinds in 1880 amounted to a sum of 9,074 millions of francs, which was an increase of 1,572 millions compared with 1879. In that total the discounts appear for a sum of 2,025 millions, or 298 millions more than in the previous year. The subscriptions and Bourse orders for the purchase or sale of public funds amounted to 2,959 millions, also an augmentation of 573 millions. The agencies out of Europe produced an increase of 720 millions in a total of 2,936 millions. The agencies in France alone show a diminution from 641 millions to 626 millions. The business on the London agency proper amounted to 303 millions, and the transactions between the head office in Paris and the London branch to 1,143 millions. The principal issues on which the Comptoir d'Escompte took part during the year were the Indian Government loan of 31 millions of rupees, of which this establishment took the half, and paid the instalments through its agency in Calcutta; the issue of 44,000 bonds for the North-East of Switzerland Railway Company, and the 4 per Cent. Norwegian Loan, which the Comptoir d'Escompte obtained for itself and its allies—both of these were successful—and the Portuguese Three per Cent. loan of 219 millions, the demands for which were so large that the subscriptions had to be considerably reduced. The Comptoir d'Escompte has created a branch at Melbourne which has been open since the 1st January last. The profits for the year amounted to 7,392,760f., an increase of 336,000f. on 1879. The dividend for the year was fixed at 46f., or 9½ per cent., against 44f. in the preceding year. A sum of 19f. per share having been distributed in August last, the balance of 27f. will now be distributed. The outgoing directors and auditors were re-elected, and it was announced that M. Denfert Rochereau, Secretary General, has been appointed Deputy Manager in the Room of M. Hurler, who retires in consequence of ill-health, and that the post of Secretary General had been filled by M. Brisson, who formerly occupied a similar position at the Société Générale.—*Economist*.

For a variety of news from the OUTPORTS, JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

TSO TSUNG-T'ANG'S MEMORIAL TO THE THRONE.

THE memorials to the Throne from H.E. Tso Tsung-t'ang, which we publish on another column, will, no doubt, be carefully perused by our readers. They are the production of an able man who is justly proud of the success of his administration of affairs in the two provinces of Shensi and Kansu, of which he is Governor-General. No doubt the rosy hue is carefully diffused over the picture which he draws of the country through which he journeyed, but that is natural, and high officials of other nations have embellished their memorials before now.

They give us a few pleasant pictures of country life in these remote, and almost unknown provinces. The land is beginning to smile again, comfort and plenty are returning to the people, and the hum of the scholars comes from the school by the wayside. The lettered and common classes remark universally, "that even in the early days before troubles had arisen the state of education was not so good as it now is," and the Viceroy learning this, carefully notes its for the eye of his master. The price of flour is noted, and the people no longer complain of cold, as the poppy has been banished from the rich fields, and the cotton plant now grows in its stead. The postscript, which deals entirely with the woollen factories, and the mining and boring, opens characteristically with an excellent saying, which serves as a sort of text, "that the road to the development of wealth lies simply in the opening of the sources of wealth, and regulating the channels of expenditure." We hope the Chinese Government will take the first part of this to heart when the establishment of railways is before them; the second also is worthy of remembrance, not only by it, but by all Governments and peoples.

The portion of the memorials which is of the greatest interest to foreigners is that which gives an account of the woollen factories at Lanchow Fu, and the progress which has been made in working them. Everything appears to be going on satisfactorily. "The work is being pushed on and gets better and better every day," he says in one of the memorials, and in another he states that the Spanish Stripes, "though not equal to the foreign article, are quite presentable in the main." This is candid enough, and we think the report upon the Spanish Stripes has been borne out by what experts here have said of some specimens which were sent down. The total out-turn, when all the looms are working, will be six to seven thousand pieces annually, which is not likely to have a great effect on foreign trade. And it may be that before the whole

works are engaged in producing cloths, the factories may have fallen into the same condition as the Arsenals. The cost of these factories has not been very great, about three hundred thousand taels having been expended on them and the dredging and boring apparatus which was procured from Germany at the same time by the agency of the same parties who contracted the loans raised here for Tso Tsung-t'ang. The last of these financial operations took place in 1878, and was for about Tls. 1,700,000, and in the same year the Shanghai delegate, Hu Kuang Yung, Tso Tsung-t'ang's banker, was directed to engage German artificers and mining engineers, and to purchase machinery for the woollen mills, dredgers, and borers, all of which was done. The dredgers have been only partially successful; the mining apparatus has been a failure. The coincidence in the dates of the loan, and the order to the Shanghai delegate, raises a suspicion that the three lacs of taels is all the benefit to the two provinces which they have received from the loan. And part of this has already been lost through the selection of wrong kinds of machinery. It may be that large sums were expended in other ways than those mentioned in the memorials, and that great good to the two provinces has resulted therefrom. But we fear it has been otherwise, and that the balance went to defray the cost of devastating and unjust wars. It is some consolation, however, to think that, at least, a portion of the loan was well applied by the introduction of Western machinery, and though it was not successful, we thoroughly approve the object in view.

The experiments in silk culture and manufacture seem to have achieved a rapid success, but the reports on them in the memorials are to be received with caution. Should silk manufacture in the provinces become of considerable extent, it will no doubt be chiefly used locally.

BRIGHT'S POLICY ON THE IRISH QUESTION. To the lips of any one who reads that Mr. Bright has been making a powerful speech against the Land League would naturally rise the line:—

"Quis tulit Gracchos de seditione querentes?"

That John Bright, one of the great founders of the Anti-Corn-Law League, a man whom twenty years ago good Conservatives would have liked to see hung as a Republican and a revolutionist, should ever be a member of the Cabinet of an English monarch, seemed at one time strange. Many of our readers will remember how popular wonder at the transformation found expression in the pages of *Punch* in a picture of the eloquent quaker in a Court suit admiring himself before the glass. We have got used to this apparent anomaly, but until the present session of Parliament, his opponents have found it impossible to believe that

he could earnestly assist the Government in suppressing agitation in Ireland, or that he could ever be found on the side of the landlords against the tenants. He was said to be the implacable enemy of the landed interest, and it has been a favourite remark of Conservative orators during the last recess, that no measures were taken or would be taken by the present Government to put down disturbances in Ireland, because the Cabinet and the Premier were too subservient to the members for Birmingham, and dared not run counter to the radical opinions of Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain. The result has proved the justice of the old advice that you should never believe more than half the accusations of Opposition speakers; for one of the most powerful diatribes against the Land League, one of the most eloquent it could not help being coming from his lips, was uttered by Mr. John Bright on the 27th of January in the House of Commons. Any cause, professing to be the cause of liberty, must be bad indeed, which incurs such a condemnation from so long proved a friend of liberty as the senior member for Birmingham; and in the present crisis the reasons given by himself for his action deserve examination.

The occasion was the debate on the leave to introduce the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill, as it is called by the Government, but the Coercion Bill, as the Irish members preferred to term it. The Home Rule party, aided by one or two advanced Radicals returned by English constituencies, were doing their best to prevent the required leave being given, on the ground that no such lawlessness existed in Ireland as to necessitate the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The chief arguments of the Irish members were that the Bill was not required, and that even if required it would not do any good, as outrages were always worse after the passing of coercion bills than before, and besides that, there were no agrarian outrages to speak of, to be put down. Mr. Bright began by referring to his well-known opposition to coercion bills during a thirty-seven years' membership of the House. He had refused to vote for such bills before, not because they were unnecessary but because they were not accompanied with remedial measures. And so he showed that he was not abandoning his favourite axiom that 'force is no remedy' by voting for a Coercion Bill now, for it was not force, because it was force, but force left alone to work the required cure, that he had always opposed. Even now, he would leave the Government if he did not know that this Bill was to be accompanied in the same session of Parliament by a large measure of reform for the admitted grievances of Ireland. He did not propose to enter into the arithmetical discussions as to the number of agrarian outrages that had lately

occurred in Ireland; he was satisfied to believe Mr. Forster, and to believe the evidence of the letters he was constantly receiving from correspondents in Ireland of all classes, that the condition of that country was going daily from bad to worse. The Land League itself declared that it had suppressed parliamentary rule in Ireland, and he thought this boast did little credit to the wisdom or the patriotism of those who made it. The Land League might be, as its members asserted, perfectly legal; but its results were illegal and evil, and the tree is known by its fruits. He then tore to pieces the flimsy pretence that there was any similarity between the Anti-Corn-Law League and the Land League. The former was an agitation, but it was an agitation always within the bounds of the law; it had held as many meetings as the Land League, and here he noted the bull of one Irish member who complained that Land League meetings were suppressed and boasted at the same time that 450 had been held in two years. No crime of any kind was ever traced to the Anti-Corn-Law League; it never pretended to hold courts to condemn those who differed from it; but the Irish agitation was guilty on both these charges. The Manchester agitators sought to elevate the people; the Irish demagogues were demoralising them. Mr. Bright then adroitly applied to Mr. Cowen, who made himself famous with the Opposition by his great anti-Russian speech last year, but who has forfeited their favour by his support of Home Rule, a witty remark once made on Lord Ribblesdale, "He makes a very good speech if you don't listen to what he says." Mr. Cowen condemned the tyranny and oppression of the Government, but it was the Land League whose tyranny and oppression were ruining Ireland, and the Bill, misnamed Coercion, was a Bill of protection and mercy to Ireland in the just hands of men who had devoted their lives to public freedom.

We shall hope to hear before long the particulars of the great remedial measure promised by Mr. Bright. We must hope that it will succeed in pacifying the reasonable discontent of the Irish farmers; there is no hope of its appeasing the discontent of Mr. Parnell and his followers, for they have declared that they will be satisfied with nothing less than the independence of the country they so woefully misguide.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Gradually the scheme for the proposed International Exhibition is being developed and disclosed to the public. We have now to acknowledge, from Messrs. Hall and Holtz, the receipt of a photo-lithographic picture of the Exhibition building. It is a large, handsome structure, in the Renaissance style, having towers at four corners, with mansard roofs, surmounted by ornamental iron railings. Over the entrance

there is a handsome octagonal dome of iron and glass, and extending along a great portion of the main front is a handsome *porte cochere*. The building, besides having windows all round, will be lighted and ventilated from the top. The interior of the building is divided into large bays, with handsome light iron columns carrying the roof. In the interior will be a courtyard with shrubberies, and a fountain, &c., which will form a pleasant lounge in the heat of summer as well as assist to ventilate the main building. On the right and left hand are the annexes for the executive and refreshment departments. The plans have gone to England by Signor Cagli, and until they are confirmed by the supporters of the scheme there, it is impossible to give the true dimensions of the building, but we are informed that a frontage of about 200 feet by 180 feet in depth is at present contemplated; the plan, however, is so arranged that it can be enlarged or contracted as required. We are informed that with regard to the site several eligible situations have been spoken of, but for obvious reasons this must remain undecided until a more advanced period. Mr. F. A. Groom is the architect, and Mr. H. W. Dale has designed the plans for the building. Messrs. Hall and Holtz have been appointed to superintend the erection of the structure, and to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, and we hear that Mr. Everall, one of the partners in the firm, is about to proceed to Peking to lay the scheme before the high native and foreign officials.

We are sure our readers will agree with us that the designs prepared by Messrs. Groom and Dale for the Exhibition Building fulfil all primary requirements. The building will be commodious; it will be weather-proof; it can be made cool and airy during our torrid summer, and warm in our cold season; it will have spacious halls, roomy and well-arranged passages, and access and egress will be easy; it will be light during the day-time, and can be lit up by gas or the electric light after sundown; it will be strong; it will be fire-proof; it will be—if cubic space is considered—of moderate cost; it will be of honest construction, and slightly withal; finally plans have been arranged so as to permit harmonising expansions and additions, by wings and annexes.

We are led to believe that there are already reasons for counting on good-will and favourable influence from high Chinese authorities, and there are also grounds for hoping that, as a result, a fair variety of the exquisite and cherished art treasures belonging to officials and gentry will be lent, to astonish and delight both native sight-seers and foreign visitors. On the success of the applications for official countenance and favour, the Exhibition must, to a great extent, depend. We are, however, hopeful.

Endeavours will be made to obtain from Japan a selection of ceramic work, artistic bronzes, silks, lacquer wares, carvings, enamels, &c., &c., as these products of Japan are fittest for comparison with the art works of China. The porcelain and

faience of China of some epochs, no doubt, surpasses the fictile works of Satsuma and Imari, which yet have rare and in some respects almost incomparable beauties of their own. The bronzes of the two Empires should be shown side by side. The Chinese could teach Japan form, and Japanese works would show the defectiveness and conventionalism of the Chinese finish. If the possessors of Chinese art treasures respond, as they may, to the appeal, and the Japanese Government should also view the projected show benevolently, there will be a great influx of sight-seers, and, consequently, an increase of trade that, at any rate, will be very profitable to the Chinese Customs revenues.

Already applications have been made for the support of the principal dealers in Chinese staples. The teas of China will be shown in juxtaposition with the teas of Assam, Nilghiri, Cachar, Ceylon and Java. The raw silk of China will be shown with the threads of Japan, Italy, France, and India, and the latest examples of differentiation, in the new silks of Chinkiang, will give to the Chinese farmers a practical illustration of the labours of Darwin and Wallace.

Then, again, endeavours will be made to obtain a complete collection of lacquer wares. The lacquer wares of Soochow and Canton are peculiar, and do not resemble the lacquers of Japan. But in Foochow very fine lacquer, made by a family of Japanese origin, in some respects resemble the products of Kioto and Tokio. The lacquer ware of the Loochoos differs from that of China and Japan, and has merits of its own. The lacquer workers of China and Japan could learn much from each other, and—as with ceramics, bronzes, embroidery, &c.—the Exposition would not fail to bestow a valuable extension of knowledge upon the artisans of both Empires.

Endeavours will be made to exercise a judicious discrimination in the selection of contributions from Europe and the United States. A sense of fitness should prevail, and the exhibits should be mainly confined to articles and products whose use will be beneficial to China. Even if they could be obtained, we would not desire the owners of Canova's *Princess Borghese* or Thorsvalden's *Baratinsky* or Turner's *Carthage*, to send the noble works to be stared at by an unappreciating mob of Chinese sight-seers. Works of Western art, whether pictures or sculpture, or mosaic, or jewels or *orfèverie* will be out of place, and should give way to the useful and practical. Endeavours therefore will be made to collect together examples of prime motors, machinery for propulsion, for ginning, spinning and weaving, for lighting, for brick-making, for manufacture of simple chemicals, for pumping and irrigating apparatus, for making nails, for drawing wire, for rolling metals, for turning, &c.; models of vessels for shallow and narrow waters, with mining tools, horological apparatus, carpenters' and masons' implements, light ploughs, &c., &c. All these things will be useful, and in nearly every

case the Exhibition will probably be followed by orders, and a trade that does not now exist, will be called into being.

For the reasons we have given, the plans and promises of the promoters of the Exhibition are undoubtedly good, and we trust that the Chinese and other authorities may be induced to accord help and favour to the meritorious project.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

An occasional correspondent writes:—I hear that the Hospital which was opened here last December by H.E. Li Hung-chang, is now free from debt. It is under the management of Dr. Mackenzie, of the London Missionary Society, and at the time it was opened there was a debt of Tls. 700 on the building. In connection therewith, and as a proof of the interest taken in the institution by the Chinese, it may be mentioned that no less than \$15,000 have been received from them. What the medical faculty would call an interesting case has just been treated there. A farm labourer was admitted having had both his hands blown off by a shell. It seems that he lived about 120 li from Tientsin, near where some soldiers were encamped, and while they were going through a succession of military manoeuvres, he happened to see the shell on the ground, and picked it up, supposing he had found a prize. It immediately exploded, blowing away his hands, and leaving his arms below the elbows "hanging in ribbons." The wonder is that it did not shatter his body to atoms. Both arms were amputated at the elbow, and he was doing well at last accounts. Another case of a similar nature that was lately treated successfully at the Hospital was that of a man who had been accidentally shot through both hips, the bullet fracturing the spine as it passed through his body.

Some late news which I have tends to raise my hopes that the railway scheme advocated so strongly to the Throne by His Excellency Li Hung-chang, may yet come to pass at no very distant period. Since the Imperial edict was issued, which carried out the views contained in the memorial to the Government from the Viceroy at Nanking, it appears that H. E. Tso Tsung-t'ang, the Governor-General of Shensi and Kansu, has memorialised the Throne expressing his wish for the making of a railroad going westward from Hankow, and it is thought by those competent to form an opinion on the subject, that as he is now in great favour at Peking, his wishes may perhaps be granted. I may mention that a special guard of honour was sent to escort him to the capital from Pao-ting Fu, and two eunuchs belonging to the Imperial Household were detached to wait on him. I am given to understand that the way in which this matter of railways was first brought to the notice of the government was as follows. When the Russian difficulty arose, a number of ex-officials who were living in retirement were summoned to the capital to assist the Government with their advice. Among these was a certain General, Count Lin, who had formerly filled the post of Commander-in-Chief in Chihli, and had become very rich. He made very strong representations that for the purposes of massing troops at different points where they might be required, a system of railways would be an absolute necessity, and he suggested that a line should be constructed from the capital to the Yangtze, striking the river somewhere near Chinkiang, and having a branch to Hankow. He further suggested that Li Ching-fang, nephew of

H.E. the Viceroy of Chihli, and Mah Taotai, should be despatched to Europe to negotiate a loan for the construction of the road. The matter was referred to Li Hung-chang and the Nanking Viceroy, and both magnates put their views forcibly, the former in favour of the project, the latter against. The opinions of the latter found most favour at Peking, and consequently his advice was taken. Should, however, the memorials of Li Hung-chang and Tso Tsung-t'ang ultimately prevail, Mah Taotai will probably once more find himself in a prominent position, and General Count Lin will probably have the chief control of the railroad. Mah has had a somewhat interesting career. He was educated at Siceawei, where he became thoroughly conversant with French and Latin. He subsequently spent some time in Paris at a Roman Catholic school. He returned to China, and was sent back to Paris by the Government to study International Law, and he graduated there as Bachelor of Sciences and Literature, with honours. When he came back to his native land the second time, H.E. Li Hung-chang attached him to his yamen as First Interpreter. His patron has since then recommended him by memorial to the Throne, and the young Interpreter, only now in his 28th year, has been made a Taotai, and stands first on the list for the next vacant Embassy abroad. He and the Taotai of Tientsin negotiated the treaty made not long since with the Brazilian Minister, and they inserted a clause relating to opium similar to that which now forms part of the treaty recently made with the United States Government. The Brazilian Envoy, however, declined to accept the clause for fear of giving offence to the British Government. Having been refused once with regard to this matter, when the High Commission from the United States Government came to Peking, the Chinese Commissioners thought it would be undignified to run the risk of another refusal, and the first draft of the American treaty was silent on the point. It was sent down to Li Hung-chang for his inspection, and, it having been represented to him that the American Commissioners would consent to the introduction of the clause, he sent a special messenger to Peking with a despatch on the subject, who arrived the day before the treaty was signed, and the result is, of course, well known.

NEUCHWANG.

We are having rather colder weather than is usual at this season, and I fear the river will not open for two or three weeks more. Meanwhile vessels will be arriving near the Bar, and probably by the 18th inst. there will be quite a fleet about the moorings of the Lightship *Neuchwang*, which should also be in position at that date. There is no certainty as to the weather, which shows now about 20 degrees of frost, whereas yesterday we had a gently thawing hour or two. At any moment we may have a terrific blow from the north which may remind us of the Arctic regions, or a warmth may set in that will melt all the ice and snow away in a few days. Anyhow, it does not appear at all likely that we shall be able to welcome the arrival of a steamer on St. Patrick's day, as we did the s.s. *Tientsin* last year.

The native Government does not seem to be quite satisfied that peace will last. A fort (so we hear) is being constructed at "Ta-lien-wan" or "Odin Bay" as it was called when our man-of-war of that name was anchored there. The earthworks at the entrance of the river are also to be more substantially improved, so as to be made into permanent quarters for the soldiery at present encamped to the south in stockades. If all we hear is true, our braves are not to be taken away at all, but I confess that we can only surmise what

will be from what is going on. A treaty made by the Chinese does not necessarily mean, as we know from experience, that it will be carried out—and so perhaps time is being taken by the forelock—as it was in '58-'60 between the signing at Tientsin and Sir F. Bruce's failure at Taku on his way to ratify Lord Elgin's signature. The Chinese, as far as the Russians are concerned, would look upon upsetting any little game of the latter, as tit for tat.

The produce traffic is gradually stopping on account of the softness of the roads and the snow which has fallen in large quantities, but quite enough pulse, oil and other stuff has accumulated to load all the steamers and sailing vessels already chartered. Freights should be favourable.

12th March.

NINGPO.

It was with feelings of general regret that the members of the foreign community here heard, not long since, of the intended departure for the United States of the Rev. S. P. Barchet, M.D., of the American Baptist Mission. Of course the regret was for the loss that we are to sustain ourselves only, for we all hope that his well-earned vacation will do the Doctor much good, and afford him the rest that he so much needs. A sentiment prevailed that we should in some way show him that his arduous and self-denying labours had not been unnoticed and unappreciated, so it was decided to present him with a purse and address as a mark of our esteem. Accordingly all who had subscribed for the testimonial were invited yesterday evening to the residence of the Rev. R. Swallow, of the Methodist Free Church Mission. The Rev. F. F. Gough opened the proceedings with a few suitable remarks. These were followed by the singing of a hymn and a prayer by the same Rev. gentleman who had previously spoken. Mr. Swallow then spoke of the object for which those present had assembled in a pleasant speech, not unmingled with touches of humour. He endeavoured to express the feelings entertained by all of us for the Doctor, speaking of him in very complimentary terms. He much regretted the absence of Major Watson, who had taken such an active part in the matter of this testimonial, on account of illness, but he (Mr. Swallow) had been asked to read the address, which he then proceeded to do. At its conclusion, Dr. Barchet rose, and, with some little feeling, expressed his appreciation of the mark of esteem tendered to him. He appeared to have been kept quite in ignorance of the affair, until that time. All the foreign residents here whom he has so kindly attended at their express request, will miss him, not only as a medical adviser, but also as a warm sympathiser in time of need. Of course his talents and time have been mostly devoted to Chinese patients and to missionary labours, which all of us who know anything about them appreciate most highly. The address was as follows:—

12th March.

"To S. P. BARCHET, Esq., M.D.

DEAR SIR,—We, whose names are subscribed below, friends and co-residents at Ningpo, China, cannot let the opportunity which your removal from us affords, pass away, without showing in some slight degree the respect and regard we have for you, and the deep regret we shall experience in losing one who has been a member of our community for so many years.

Your professional work for the welfare of foreigners and Chinese is here widely known and well appreciated. Many years of silent, unobtrusive, yet unremitting effort for the health of the Chinese, itself speaks widely and loudly in proof of your

professional skill, always accompanied with sincere sympathetic attention.

Your crowded dispensary and well-filled opium hospital are the truest testimony the Chinese, can offer to their appreciation of your important services.

Your departure will be deeply regretted by every member of our community, Chinese and foreign, who have known you in your social character.

Our best wishes for the future be with you, and regrets at your removal, and many hopes for your speedy return will follow you.

To give a more substantial expression of our regard, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying cheque.

We conclude with hearty wishes for the happiness of yourself, Mrs. Barchet and family."

The document bore twenty-five signatures, including those of the three Consular representatives here and of the Commissioner of Customs. After the reading of the address, the company sat down to a repast that reflected the greatest credit on the host and hostess, and the evening was spent in a very pleasant way, music, singing, and so forth continuing till half-past eleven.

AMOY.

News has reached this from Chiang Chiu that nine men, all of the surname of Keh, belonging to the village of Leau Hoa, district of Leong Khe, who had more than one year ago embraced the Christian religion and attended a chapel (at Chiang Chiu), connected with the American Mission here, were, on the 5th of February, forcibly driven from their homes by the villagers, for having refused to contribute towards an idolatrous procession. One of their number, Keh Ng, was so severely beaten that he died three weeks after.

The deceased, prior to his death, entered a complaint before the Leong Khe District Magistrate, who examined his wounds and promised to have the case investigated, but did not do so until the lapse of twenty-one days (the very day Keh Ng died) when constables were deputed to make enquiries, and nothing more has been done in the matter.

We understand that the matter has been represented to the Chinese authorities, so as to prevent natives who are disposed to embrace the Christian religion, from being "harassed or persecuted on account of their faith."—*Amoy Gazette*.

HONGKONG.

The *Gazette* of the 19th inst. contains lists of Masters, Mates and Engineers who have passed their examinations before the Board of Examiners provided by Sect. XV. of Ordinance No. 8 of 1879, during the year ended 31st December, 1880. Twenty-seven masters' certificates, and twenty-five mates' certificates were issued during the year; while sixty-two certificates were granted to engineers during the same period.

The following notifications also appear in the *Gazette*:—The Governor has appointed Mr. Charles Frederick Augustus Sangster to be Acting Registrar of Companies, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1865. The Governor has appointed Mr. Patrick Rose Smith to be Sheriff, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1873. The Governor has accepted Mr. William Henry Ryan Mossop's resignation of the appointment of Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court. The Governor has appointed Mr. Charles Frederick Augustus Sangster, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court. The Governor has appointed Mr. Patrick Rose Smith to be Acting Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court whilst Mr.

Sangster fills the Office of Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court.

A launch took place, on the 21st inst., of a small but strongly built steamer from a native shipbuilding yard at West Point. The vessel is entirely built of teak; she is a twin screw, one hundred and twenty feet in length, seventeen feet beam, with a depth of hold of twelve feet. Her engines are of forty horse-power nominal, are compound surface-condensing, and were built partly by Messrs. Inglis and Co., and partly by the builder of the steamer, Mr. Amow. The vessel is intended to trade between Tournon, Haifong, Hué, and Hongkong. She has been constructed entirely by Chinese labour and under native supervision, and the character of the work reflects creditably on native enterprise. Messrs. Fenwick and Morrison, of the Victoria Foundry, fitted the engines in the vessel.

During the firing of the minute guns on board the French flagship *Thémis*, on the occasion of the death of the Czar, a serious accident occurred. One of the charges of the breech-loading guns exploded while the gun was being loaded. The man who was loading had his arm and shoulder-blade torn away, and was otherwise so seriously injured that he died at the Naval Hospital the next day. A clerk, who was passing at the time of the explosion, was burnt in the face and body, besides being rather seriously hurt in the arm and right eye by the splinters from the gunner's arm. A third man is also injured, having been burnt; but, although in Hospital, as is also the clerk, he is not considered to be in any danger.

NAGASAKI.

Mr. Kono, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Hakodate, has been appointed to the Commissionership at this port, in place of the late Mr. Ikeda, deceased.

The weather during the early part of the past week was, for the advanced season of the year, of unprecedented severity, snow having fallen on three successive days. Thursday, however, brought a great improvement, which, it is to be hoped, will now continue without intermission.

It was reported from the *Hiroshima Maru* that a boiler explosion had occurred on board one of the native coasting steamers in the vicinity of Shimomoseki, causing the loss of seven lives. The only wonder is that accidents are not of more frequent occurrence where steam machinery is entrusted to such careless and inexperienced hands as are to be found in the majority of the small native steamers running on the coast.—*Rising Sun*.

YOKOHAMA.

Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of the Czar, his Majesty the Mikado despatched a message of condolence to the Russian Legation, and ordered a telegram to the same effect to be sent forthwith to St. Petersburg. His Excellency Sanjo Saneyoshi, Daijo Daijin, also proceeded in person to the Russian Legation to express the regret with which the dreadful news had been received by the Mikado's Government.

The remains of the late Mr. Sameshima, Minister for Japan at Paris, reached Yokohama on the 11th inst., in the M.M. steamship *Volga*. They were received by their Excellencies Terashima, Kawamura and Saigo, with Messrs. Uyeno and Kusumoto. Arrangements had been made by these gentlemen—acting under Imperial instructions—for the performance of funeral ceremonies on a scale befitting the rank of the deceased, and not unworthy of the esteem in which he was justly held by his sovereign.

The s.s. *Oceanic*, which came into port on the 4th inst., brought six Japanese whose return was little looked for by their friends. They are natives of Taga in Mito, whence they set sail last November in a junk laden with salmon and other salted fish. Off Matsushima, in Sendai, they encountered a terrific gale, by which their vessel was completely disabled and five of the crew washed overboard. The remaining six managed to cling to the wreck for several days, and were ultimately picked up by a sailing vessel bound to San Francisco from Hongkong. The kind treatment they received on board this ship seems to have made a vivid impression on them, but the story is nothing new when told of men serving under the English flag.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

January 7th.—(Court Circular.) Audience was this day given to the Mongol Princes and Dukes.

(1) Shih Jung-kuang, Grain Taotai of Kiang-an, is called upon to retire, the Governor-General Liu K'un-yi having reported him to be mad.

(2) Liu Chin-t'ang, Assistant Administrator of the New Dominion, resident in Kashgar, reports the receipt, upon the 14th November, from Tso Tsung-t'ang, of his seal of office as Imperial High Commissioner. On the 17th of November, the memorialist despatched a memorial of thanks, and from that time commenced to use his new seal, destroying the wooden seal with which he had been originally provided in his capacity of Assistant Administrator of the New Dominion, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, and *Baturn*, with the title Fu Ling Ah.

(3) The Governor of Kirin reports the conclusion of the winter hunt under the auspices of the Deputy Governor, and the return of the latter to headquarters. The Deputy Governor left the provincial capital on the 31st of October, and proceeded to La-ha-o-yo and the country round about, with a force from Tsi-tsi-har, where he was met with another force from Pu-tê-har, and thirteen hunts were held in company. The memorialist himself watched the officers and men as they pursued the game, and was satisfied with the manner in which they moved, and the rivalry that was displayed amongst them in following up the chase. At the close of each hunt, the memorialist bestowed rewards upon those who had shown themselves to be the best shots with the bow and the gun, and upon those who were courageous in the pursuit of the larger kinds of game. The memorialist returned to the provincial capital on the 18th of November.

(3) Postscript memorial from Chou Heng-ch'i, describing the difficulty that has been experienced in passing the empty grain-junks across the Yellow River into the Grand Canal on their return to the south. The difficulty of getting them up was already sufficiently great, owing to the want of water in the Wei River, and the fleet was subjected to numerous delays and obstructions. Orders had been given to close all sluices and dredge the channel in shallow places ready for the approach of the empty boats on their return, and in due course it was reported by the sub-Prefect of Lin-ching Chow that out of the 550 junks that went up laden, 210 had returned, the remainder having taken the sea-route back or been sold at Tientsin. While the water in the Wei River was high, and that in the Canal was flush with the bank, in the Wei River it had drained away to such an extent that there was a wide difference in the level of the two channels. It was feared, therefore, that if the sluices were opened to allow

the junks to pass through, the Canal would be drained too, and so the sub-Prefect gave orders for a "haul-over" to be constructed on either side of the sluice by means of which, and a large assemblage of men, the empty boats were dragged up one side and dropped into the Canal. On arrival at a point within 40 li of Pa Li Miao, there was not more than a foot of water in some places, and the break in the embankment at Tung-ming Hsien, in Chihli, caused the water to fall still lower, and they seemed at last to be hopelessly aground. The officer in charge of the fleet, which was already a month behind the time of its ordinary arrival in the south, had spent all his allowances and had no money to pay for the labour necessary to get the boats out of their difficulty. The memorialist, hearing of the straits to which he was reduced, ordered the local authorities to come to his aid, and, by dint of embankments, irrigation, and dredging, the boats were at last got to the sluice. There was a difference of more than five feet between the level of the Yellow River and the Canal, so a haul-over was again constructed, and the boats dragged across.

January 8th.—(1) Chang Fu-nien 張富年 is appointed Grain Taotai of Kiang-an.

(2) A decree. Some time since, the Compiler Ho Chin-shou reported that the Brigadier-General Yang Yü-k'o was an accessory to the murder of K'ung Chao-fên, Prefect of Tung Ch'uan-fu in Yunnan, and that he was the proprietor of a money shop. It has since been ascertained that Yang Yü-k'o was not an accessory to the murder in question, and had not been in collusion with any one to escape detection. As regards the charge of opening a money shop, however, the Board of Punishments (having discovered that the charge is true), have requested that he be handed over to the proper Board for the determination of a penalty. The Board of War now report that they have determined this penalty. Let Yang Yü-k'o, General of the Kao Chow Brigade in Kuangtung, be deprived, as suggested by the Board, of three steps of commutative rank and removed to another post. As laid down by law, he will lose half the salary attaching to his title of noble of the second class of the 5th grade for the space of nine years, but he may retain the title.

No other documents of importance.

January 9th.—(1) Mo Yün-ch'eng 莫雲成 is appointed General of the Kao-chow division in Kuangtung, vice Yang Yü-k'o, removed.

(2) A further service of prayers for snow is ordered to be held at all the State Temples on the 11th inst.

(3) A long memorial from the Board of Revenue, furnishing a supplementary report, in obedience to decree, upon the deficit that has been discovered in the stock of cash in the mint attached to the Board.—For decree summarising this memorial, see *Gazette* of 26th December, e.a.

(4) The Governor of Kiangsi reports the receipt of a petition from the gentry of P'ing-hsiang Hsien, in that province, praying him to solicit a mark of approbation from his Majesty for a girl in the district who was betrothed in her childhood to one Chang Yo-ts'ao. Upon the death of her fiancé, the girl was near killing herself with grief, and implored his family with tears to allow her to wear the garments of widowhood and to enter her affianced husband's home. She did so, and served his parents with assiduity, doing all that is required of a daughter-in-law, for more than seven years, her filial conduct and devotion gaining the respect of all.—Rescript. Let a mark be bestowed upon her. The Board of Ceremonies will take note.

January 10th.—No documents of importance.

January 11th.—(1) A decree. The Censor T'eng Ch'ing-lin states that in the provinces of Yunnan and Kueichow, the Taotais, Prefects, Magistrates, and minor officials, are for the most part cousins, relations on the female side, or connections by marriage, or, again, individuals who have gone to the province in the capacity of secretary to some official, or have been engaged in business there. He begs that enquiry may be made and the law of withdrawal enforced. If his allegations be true, the practice is most unconstitutional, and the Governor-General and Governor concerned will make careful enquiry and force all who are so offending against the laws at once to withdraw.

(2) Memorial from the Censor T'eng Ch'ing-hsin, denouncing two high officers who have committed an offence against the Constitution in celebrating a marriage upon a day of Court mourning. The 14th of December is a day of mourning for the Emperor K'ang Hsi, upon which occasion the Court appears in plain attire, an observance which is universally followed in all parts of the Empire. It has come to the memorialist's ears that upon this day, Ch'ang Hsü, Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, married his second daughter to the son of Pao Hêng, acting Governor of Shansi, and Financial Commissioner of that province. Invitations to the marriage were openly issued, the house was crowded with guests, and the noise of drums and music filled the place. The memorialist humbly reflects that by law on the occasion of days of national mourning, music is refrained from even in the remotest corners of the Empire, and now much less should there be a question of marrying or giving in marriage! Ch'ang Hsü and Pao Hêng are both high officers of the second grade, both having been the recipients of the Imperial bounty for generations past; one holds a responsible post in the capital, the other a frontier command, and yet their contempt for the laws and their wrongdoing has been carried to such an extent as this! If they have offended wittingly, death would not expiate their crime. If they have offended through ignorance, such blundering and stupidity can surely not fit them to come into contact with the people in an official capacity. Ch'ang Hsü is the son of Yü Tai, formerly Governor-General of Shensi and Kansu, and the younger brother of Ch'ang Shou, the present Tartar General at Canton. His family for generations past have held high office, and have been connected by marriage with the Imperial House. Pao Hêng has been honoured with repeated selection for the posts of Governor and Financial Commissioner, and yet he has not shown the slightest regard for the prohibitions that he is bound, in virtue of his official position, to observe. If he can endure to act in this manner, what will he not endure to do? The memorialist has been told that a State should be governed by means of fundamental principles, and if these fundamental principles be not diffused, how can the State exist at all? The connections and relatives of Pao Hêng and Ch'ang Hsü are all officials of mark and prominence, and they all seem to have regarded this offence as a matter of course. Not a single one of them seemed to be aware that an offence was being committed, or tried to bring the offenders back into the right path. Obscuring the great principles that are maintained by their parent the Sovereign, forgetful of the deep mercies that overshadow them, their conduct has caused surprise and alarm to all to whose ears it has come, and their offence should be marked by a severe penalty.—See *Gazette* of 2nd January.

January 12th.—(1) Huang Shao-ch'ün, Commander-in-Chief of Ch'ekiang, the death of whose parent should cause him to vacate his post, is directed to continue as Acting

Commander-in-Chief instead of retiring, his services being considered too valuable to be dispensed with at the present time.

(2) Memorial from the Prince of Kung and the committee of high officers appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the unauthorised entry of a madman into the Palace grounds. The prisoner, Liu Chên-shêng, having been sent before them by the Board of Punishments, officers were deputed to take his depositions, the purport of which, with the confused appearance of the man, were duly reported to His Majesty. The Secretaries of the Grand Secretariat and other officers were then directed to subject the prisoner to a prolonged examination, but his manner continued to be confused, and his answers vague, at one time showing intelligence, and at others being devoid of sense. His wife's father and his wife were then sent for, as were also his cousin, with some neighbours, a doctor, and others, each of whom was separately interrogated. Their testimony was to the effect that the prisoner was certainly subject to fits of mental aberration. They were then examined by the memorialists in person, and again by the Board of Punishments sitting in concert with the Court of Censors and the Court of Revision. These various trials have elicited the following version of the occurrence. Liu Chên-shêng is a native of Wan-p'ing Hsien, and is 37 years of age. He lives with his father-in-law, Li Shun, in the Sha Lo' hu tung. Li Shun's nephew, Li Shuang-hsi, is a eunuch in the Palace. The prisoner some years ago was a dealer in curiosities and old china in partnership with one Lü-erh. During this time he sold a large fish-bowl to one Yü, which was carried under the prisoner's guidance to the Chung Cheng Throne Hall, inside the Shên Wu gate, and there handed over to the servants of the Palace. Some seven years ago, he was again inside the Palace in quest of the eunuch Li Shuang-hsi, but before he could find him, he was driven out. Four years ago, he bought a small mud hut outside the Hsi Chih gate, which he slept in to take care of it. One night he got a fright in a dream, and cut off the little finger of his left hand. In January, 1880, he went with Li Shun, his father-in-law, to the Palace once again to look for the eunuch Li Shuang-hsi and get some money from him. They did not find him, however, and in December last, while he was living in the house of one Chou, helping in odd jobs, he fell sick and was sent home. On the 9th of December, he entered the Shên Wu gate with a joss-stick and a pipe in his hand, and, passing by the Chung Cheng Throne Hall through the various gates, walked into the Palace apartments, where he was arrested. The prisoner's account of his proceedings so far was fairly intelligible, but when asked why he entered the Palace, not only were his answers incoherent, but his manner was insolent and overbearing. When punishment was applied to frighten him, he stared fixedly in front of him and was altogether unconscious of fear. As his manner was that of a madman, but some of his answers were coherent, it was quite possible that the madness was feigned, so the witnesses above referred to were sent for, interrogated in his presence, and confronted with him. Their testimony and that of the doctor proved conclusively that the man had been mad on more than one occasion, and had been under restraint during some of these fits of mania. It only remained therefore to pass sentence upon him. The law lays down that any person not authorised to do so who shall enter the Imperial apartments shall suffer death by strangling after the usual term of imprisonment; and that any one entering the Shên Wu gate without permission shall receive a hundred blows. Again, the law lays down that the relatives of persons of deranged intellect who shall conceal the fact and

not take due care of such persons shall be treated as guilty of a grave misdemeanour and receive eighty blows with the heavy bamboo. In accordance with the law above quoted, Lin Chên-shêng should be sentenced to strangulation, but as his demeanour at the trial suggests the doubt that he was not unconscious of what he was doing, even though mad, the penalty laid down by law would be insufficient to mark the gravity of his offence, and the memorialists would request that the sentence of strangulation be carried out immediately instead of after the Autumn Assizes. The father-in-law should receive a hundred blows; and his wife eighty blows, which, being a woman, she will commute by a money payment. The Palace attendants have been separately dealt with. There appears to be no eunuch of the name of Li Shuang-hsi, and Li Shun admitted that he sent a letter addressed in that name to his nephew last summer but received no answer, so it was possible that he might have changed his name. Although the madman twice failed to find a eunuch of the name of Li Shuang-hsi, it would not be right, in so grave a case as the one under consideration, to abandon all quest of him on this ground, and the Office of the Imperial Household should be directed to ascertain whether or no such an individual exists under another name.—For decrees see *Gazettes* of 4th and 6th January, and 19th, 27th and 28th December.

January 13th.—(1) Memorial from the Comptroller of the Imperial Household and his colleagues, reporting the result of their inquiries into the assault of a eunuch by the soldiers and others on duty at one of the Palace Gates. Having been directed by Imperial decree to investigate the circumstances of the assault, they caused the injuries received by the eunuch to be inspected, when it was found that he had recovered from them. His deposition, which was also forwarded to them, was to the effect that the guards on duty said they did not understand what the Imperial order written on a slip of red paper was, so they dragged him down and beat and kicked him. The guards were then examined on successive occasions by the memorialists in concert with the Imperial Clan Court, when Yü Lin and the other members of the guard deposed that they were unaware that the memorandum was issued by their Majesties, so they stopped the eunuch, who fell and hurt himself when they caught hold of him. In the absence of the eunuch, however, they denied that they had struck or kicked him. The memorialists nevertheless caused them to be punished for their temerity in assaulting a eunuch who was employed on an errand from their Majesties, sentencing Yü Lin and Hsiang Fu to banishment to Kirin, and Chung Ho to banishment, the penalty of the latter being commuted to incarceration for three years, as he was a *Gioro*. A report of their action having been submitted to the Throne, a decree was issued ordering them to enquire more carefully into the matter, and on the 9th of December a further decree was issued by their Majesties the Emperors ordering the eunuch Li San-shun to be confronted with Yü Lin and the others in the Office of the Imperial Household, within the Forbidden City. The memorialists accordingly caused Yü Lin and the rest to be conveyed under a strong guard to the pay and commission office for the Household Brigade, where they were confronted with the eunuch Li San-shun. On this occasion, the eunuch deposed that on the 16th of September, he was ordered by their Majesties to take some money and eatables [to a certain high personage]; that when he reached the Wu Mên he was stopped by the guards on duty, who said he must have an official despatch before he could be allowed to pass. He replied that it had not hitherto been the custom to furnish a despatch with presents that were conveyed

to Princes or high Ministers; only a red memorandum is furnished, and "here it is." They said they knew nothing about memoranda from the Emperors, and he must report himself at the Ching Yün Gate before he could pass. He wanted to go himself to report at the Ching Yün Gate, and crossed the bridge known as the Tung-shih-ch'iao with that object, but they all called out to him to stop. He then returned and walked to the north end of the bridge, when they set upon him, threw him down, and kicked and beat him, dragging him into the Wu Mên. When he reached the archway of the gate he fainted away with the pain of the blows, and knew no more of what passed. He was then confronted with the guards in question, and the latter showed a disposition at the commencement obstinately to dispute his statements, but after severe measures had been applied and several times repeated, Yü Lin confessed that he had kicked the eunuch in the stomach, and Hsiang Fu admitted that he had given him a blow with his fist in the side. They farther stated that they had hoped before to repudiate the charge of battery because there was no evidence against them, and the eunuch bore no marks of assault upon his person. In reply to the question why they had ventured to ignore the memorandum shown them by the eunuch, they stated that not being acquainted with him, and being ignorant of the fact that he was an emissary of their Majesties, they had stopped him. It was, they asserted, a momentary piece of stupidity on their part, and not an intentional act of disobedience. The memorial concludes with a summary of the statute governing such offences, and suggestions as to the punishment of the offenders.—For decree see *Gazette* of 4th, 6th and 12th January.

Official Papers.

MEMORIALS TO THE THRONE BY TSO TSUNG-T'ANG.

The following memorials have appeared in the *Peking Gazette* :—

February 6th and 7th.—(1) Memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang, Governor-General of Shensi and Kansu. He has already reported that he handed over the seal of office to his acting successor on the 14th of November last, and started on the same day for the frontier. On the 13th of December last, he was met at Liang-chow Fu by an Imperial decree acknowledging receipt of this memorial, and sanctioning his proposal to bring a certain number of cavalry and infantry with him into Kansu. He arrived at Lan-chow Fu on the 20th December, where he had daily conferences with Yang Ch'ang-chün, his acting successor in the post of Governor-General. After a clear understanding had been come to between them, he handed over the silver seal of the Governor-General, the Imperial Death Warrant, and other emblems of office, to the Prefect of Lan-chow, with instructions to convey them to Yang Ch'ang-chün, and he left Lan-chow for Peking on the 4th of January.

(2) Postscript memorial from the same officer. He begs to report that he fortunately met with no check in his progress from Hani to Lan-chow Fu. His observations on the condition of the country along the line of route showed an air of comfort and tranquillity amongst the people that was a marked improvement on what he had noticed five years previously. More land is being brought under cultivation day by day, and the country is gradually arriving at a condition in which it will be able to support the population. White flour now costs ten *cash* a catty, and the prices of miscellaneous cereals have greatly diminished, while the granaries are amply stocked. Since the cultivation of

the poppy has been prohibited, the rich land that it used to monopolise has been devoted to the growth of the cotton-plant, with the result that complaints of cold are no longer heard from those who formerly had no clothes to cover their nakedness. The cultivation of the silkworm oak has been largely extended of late years, and Government agencies for promoting the breeding of silkworms and the manufacture of silk have been established within and without the frontier, where oak leaves and cocoons are purchased, that even those who do not know how to rear silkworms or reel cocoons may have the means afforded them of making money. Spacious premises have been erected at Lan-chow Fu for the woollen manufactory, and twenty looms have been set up, ten of which are now in work, the material turned out by which is improving more and more. The Chinese and foreign instructors and artificers, with the apprentices engaged on the spot, are pushing on the work, which gets better and better every day. All the ditches, canals, and bridges that the memorialist passed on his journey were in good order and repair, and the water supply is in capital condition. The elms and willows that had been planted along the sides of the roads have now grown into woods, and from Chia-yü Kuan to the provincial capital, there is an unbroken line of trees, except in the alkali and sandy plains. As he passed by the schools, he heard the hum of the scholars issuing from the buildings, and it was the universal remark of the lettered and common classes that even in the early days before troubles had arisen, the state of education was not so good as it now is. The memorialist augurs a great future of prosperity for a region which has already so far recovered from the effects of military occupation. The memorialist is leaving Shensi behind him with far less anxiety than he did Fukien some years ago, and is even elated [at the prosperity he has noticed on his journey through.] Wang Pi-ta, Taotai of the An-su Circuit, and T'ieh Shan, Taotai of the Kan Liang Circuit, have been most zealous in their efforts to put down the cultivation of the poppy, and they have devoted themselves with energy to the employment of the militia out of work in the repair of waterways and roads, and the planting of trees. The efforts of T'ieh Shan to increase the breed of sheep by giving away lambs to the people have been attended with marked success, and the memorialist would solicit a button of the second grade for Wang Pi-ta, a brevet of Provincial Judge for T'ieh Shan, and brevet of Prefect for Pao Ch'ang, sub-Prefect of Lan-chow, whose care for the interests of the people have been most commendable. It will be for Yang Ch'ang-chün to apply to His Majesty for the bestowal of rewards upon the engineers and workmen, native and foreign, employed in the silk agencies and woollen factory, who have acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.—By a Rescript appended to the memorial, the honours solicited for the three officers in question are granted.

(3) In a postscript memorial, the same officer begs that Yang Ch'ang-chün may be associated with Lin Chin-t'ang in his duties as Administrator of the New Dominion.—Granted by Rescript.

The following memorials from the same officer on the subject of silk cultivation and the woollen manufactory at Lan-chow Fu appeared in the manuscript *Gazette* of the 1st of February, but have not, so far, been published in the printed edition. Chun Ying-tao, District Magistrate of Ch'ung-yang in Hupei, with brevet rank of Salt Inspector, who some time ago was discharged from the public service, but at memorialist's application was placed under his orders, brought with him from Ch'iang, his native place, sixty hands skilled in the rearing of silkworms and the cultivation of the mulberry, whose services

he had engaged there. He also brought with him mulberry plants and silkworms' eggs with all the necessary appliances for the establishment of an experimental silk manufactory, in the strong hope of being able to establish on the western frontier that branch of industry which has made Chékiang so prosperous. Full particulars of the experiment have been given in a memorial despatched by the memorialist on the 25th of May, 1880, detailing in outline the measures adopted for the reorganisation of the New Dominion. On the arrival of the memorialist at Hami on the 15th of June last, Chun Ying-t'ao submitted to him the new silk turned out at the manufactories at Hami, Turfan, Guché, and Aksu. Upon careful inspection of this silk, the memorialist found that the colour was as white and the texture as fine as that manufactured in the central provinces, and, in answer to questions put to them, the Chékiang operatives were unanimous in their assertion that the local mulberry leaf was larger, thicker, and more succulent than that of Chékiang, and certainly well adapted for the rearing of the worm. Unfortunately, the season was already over, and few worms had been reared in consequence. Chun Ying-t'ao had also procured from Turfan, Guché and Aksu specimens of the native cocoons, the web of which was thin, and the colour yellow, so that the silk procured from them was fifty per cent. poorer than the Chékiang silk. The memorialist recently inspected some parcels of native crinkled thread, silk and satin, submitted to him by special agents, and he found that the thread somewhat resembled the Chékiang product, and if it were possible to mix a larger proportion of Chékiang leaves with the native food of the worm, the silk procured would be of better quality, and hence there would be a saving both of material and prime cost; and if, which would be better still, plants could be procured from Chékiang, and the worm treated and the cocoons reeled off by the processes employed in that province, the better qualities would not be inferior to the Chékiang thread. In process of time, the Chékiang industry would strike new root in the north-west, and, with a competition amongst buyers, trade would extend, and the people would be enriched. Lin Chin-t'ang has now sent Chun Ying-t'ao to the four western cities of Kashgaria to set up factories there and teach the industry to the people. The Government forwarding agency at Shanghai has at the same time been instructed to purchase more young mulberry plants and a large quantity of eggs, that the industry may be widely extended, and the greatest possible benefit derived from it. This project, the memorialist ventures to believe, is of paramount importance both to Kansu and the New Dominion.

The memorial concludes with a prayer that Chun Ying-t'ao, in consideration of his services in this matter, may be relieved from the ban of exclusion in perpetuity from employment in an official capacity under which he at present labours.—This request is granted by a Rescript appended to the memorial, but announces that the privilege must not afford a precedent for similar applications.

Postscript memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang and others. The road to the development of wealth lies simply in the opening of the sources of wealth and regulating the channels of expenditure. Kansu is a notoriously poor province, but, says the "Yü Kung," "its wealth consists mainly in the preparing of skins;" while its soil is thick, its water deep, and it furnishes all the five metals. Since passing through Shensi [years ago], the memorialist has made enquiries at every place he came to, and he is humbly of opinion that while channels of expenditure admit of no further restriction, there are still sources of wealth that can be developed, and the development of these

resources of wealth should form an important feature in schemes for the reorganisation of the province. In the year 1878, Hu Kuang-yung, delegate of the Shanghai Government agency, was directed to engage the services of German artificers skilled in the manufacture of cloth, the dredging of rivers, and the boring of wells and mining, who were to procure the necessary appliances and bring them to Lan-chow in order to instruct the people in their use. This has already been referred to in detail in the report of the memorialist upon the reorganisation of the New Dominion. Last year, these operatives tried their machinery inside the frontier, and set up a cloth factory outside the south gate of the provincial capital, Chang Tsung-han and Yang Ming-chün, Taotais, with Lai Chang, Brigadier-General, being appointed superintendents of the work. All the machinery having arrived during the summer of the present year, a day was fixed and they set to work. A number of pieces of the material known as "Spanish Stripes" have now been manufactured, and although they are not equal to the foreign article in quality or workmanship, they are quite presentable in the main. Hereafter, by constant endeavours to secure fineness and closeness of texture, there will be no difficulty in attaining the same excellence as that of the foreign article. Twenty foreign looms in all have been set up, six of which are in full work at present, and as soon as the apprentices are expert enough, they can be set to work at the other machines. When all the machines are at work the probable annual out-put will amount to six or seven thousand pieces. Sheep's wool is fairly cheap in Kansu, so in a few years, not only will the capital invested be recovered in full, but this source of wealth on the western frontier will be of untold benefit to the country. Dredging and dyke-digging was first tried on the Ching River. A Board was established last autumn at P'ing-liang Fu, and Liao P'u-ming, Acting Magistrate of the P'ing-liang District, was deputed to superintend the operations from their commencement. A canal more than 40 li in length has now been dug, and the river has been dredged for 3,500 feet or so. But the bed of the Ching River being stony, and the German workmen having reported that better appliances exist for removing stones and raising mud, Hu Kuang-yung has been directed to purchase these. If, upon arrival, they should be found to work with less labour and better results, no considerations of economy in outlay should be allowed to stand in the way of doing the work thoroughly. The mining and boring implements are too small. They were tried last year at two or three places with indifferent results, and the foreign workmen, Mihaili and Lantzüssü, were accordingly sent back, the metalliferous districts of Haining and Kan-liang being left to native capitalists to work. In fine, to render the above experiments effectual in their results, proper appliances must first be secured, and as the employment of foreign labour and the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of cloth and dredging is a new experiment, the restrictions applicable to ordinary expenditure cannot be applied in such a case. Exclusive of the cost of mining implements, which were paid for by Hu Kuang-yung out of his private funds, the following is an account of the expenditure:—

Total cost of weaving, dredging and boring apparatus, with the usual dues and duties.....Hunan Tls.	118,832
Freight from Germany to Shanghai, and carriage thence to Hupé and Kansu, with marine insurance.....	72,975
Building expenses, pay of foreign workmen, linguists, Chinese deputies and superintendents, etc.....	*110,305

* Sic, in orig.

All these sums have been actually disbursed, and should come under the heading of extraordinary expenditure.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 18th March, 1881, at 9.30 a.m.

Present:—Messrs. R. W. Little (Chairman), Fredk. Bridge, A. Burman, H. R. Hearn, Geo. J. Helland, H. Lester, E. Moses, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ending 17th inst., is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The Inspector reports that on 11th inst. he found all the cattle healthy and free from disease.

Proclamations—Abduction of Widows, &c.—Letter from Senior Consul submitted, forwarding a proclamation by the Mixed Court Magistrate prohibiting the abduction of widows, &c., which, in compliance with his request, is ordered to be posted in the Settlement.

Widening Kiangse Road, at Cathedral Compound.—The following correspondence is submitted and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 10th March, 1881.

SIR,—The Municipal Surveyor having represented to me the Council's desire to acquire a portion of the Cathedral compound, for the purpose of widening the Kiangse Road, I am now authorised by my co-Trustees of the Cathedral property to make the following propositions:—

- 1.—That the Council lease from the Trustees of the Cathedral a strip of the Eastern portion of the compound, not exceeding eight feet in width, for a period of ninety-nine years from this date.
- 2.—That for the use of such strip of land the Council pay to the Trustees a rental of three hundred taels annually in advance.
- 3.—That the Council undertake not to erect any buildings upon the land.
- 4.—That the Council bear all the cost of removing the trees, the wall, and the gates, and replacing them to the satisfaction of the Trustees.
- 5.—That at the expiration of the term of ninety-nine years the Council give up the land to the Trustees, if required.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. WARD,

Trustee & Hon. Treas. Trin. Cathedral.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1881.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th instant, offering on behalf of the Cathedral Trustees to lease to the Council for the period of ninety-nine years a strip of the eastern portion of the compound, not exceeding eight feet in width, for the purpose of widening the Kiangse Road, provided they agree to pay an annual rental of Tls. 300 in advance, with all expenses for removing and replacing trees, walls and gates, and undertake not to erect any buildings upon the land.

Your letter has been submitted to the Council, and, in reply, I am directed to say that they will be glad to lease the strip of land upon the conditions you mention, provided the Trustees will accept a rental of one hundred and fifty taels annually, paid in advance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,

Secretary.

To W. C. WARD, Esq.,
Trustee & Hon. Treas., Trinity Cathedral.

Memo.

About 2,440 square feet, including corners—0m. 3f. 7l. 0h., at Tls.
3,500 per mow Tls. 1,295
For alterations, say " 205
Tls. 1,500

Shanghai, 14th March, 1881.

SIR,—I have submitted your letter of the 12th instant to my co-Trustees, and have to express my regret that the Council's idea of the value to the public of so important an improvement differs so widely from that formed by the Trustees.

In order, however, to bring the matter to an immediate settlement, and so take advantage of the opportunity for moving the trees this spring, I have to say that if the Council will increase their offer to Tls. 200 a year, terms and conditions as previously stated, the Trustees will be willing to accept that figure.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. WARD,

Trustee & Hon. Treas. Trin. Cathedral.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Shanghai, 21st March, 1881.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14th inst. intimating that the Cathedral Trustees are now willing to accept a rental of Tls. 200 per annum for the strip of the Cathedral compound required for widening the Kiangse Road.

Your letter has been submitted to the Council, and, in reply, I am directed to say that they have decided to adhere to their previous offer of Tls. 150 per annum.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,

Secretary.

To W. C. WARD, Esq.,

Trustee & Hon. Treas., Trinity Cathedral.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant to the address of Mr. Ward, and, in reply, I am directed to inform you that the Cathedral Trustees are willing to accept an annual rental of Tls. 150 for the strip of land from the Cathedral compound required for the widening of Kiangse Road.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES J. KESWICK,

For the Trustee, Trinity Cathedral.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,

Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Municipal Auditorship.—List of applicants for the appointment is submitted, and it is decided by a majority of votes to appoint Mr. Crawford D. Kerr, auditor.

Savings Bank.—The following correspondence with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 15th March, 1881.

SIR,—With reference to the resolution passed at the last Landrenters' meeting, authorising the Council to institute a Savings Bank, I beg to inform you that this Corporation will be prepared, within a month from this date, to receive deposits in such a manner as will meet the wants of that section of the community for whom a Savings Bank will be a convenience.

Deeming it probable you may consider that the Bank's scheme will cover the requirements of the case, and so obviate the necessity of the Council taking any action in the matter, I beg to submit the following for your information:—

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will set aside a separate office for the purpose of a Savings Bank.

Deposits for sums of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received during one year, from any single depositor.

The credit balance of any one account not to exceed \$5,000.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand.

Interest will be allowed on accounts at the rate of 3½ per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and same will be credited to the account on the 30th June, and 31st December of each year.

I shall be happy to give the Council any further particulars in the matter which they may desire.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EWEN CAMERON,

Manager.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.,

Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 19th March, 1881.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15th inst., addressed to the Chairman, intimating that within one month from this date the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be prepared to establish a Savings Bank on such conditions as will meet the wants of the community.

Your letter has been submitted to the Council, and, in reply, I am directed to say that they are quite satisfied with the conditions mentioned in it, and as they consider that your scheme will meet the wishes of the Ratepayers, they will not take any steps to institute a Municipal Savings Bank, as authorised by the Ratepayers at the annual meeting.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,

Secretary.

To EWEN CAMERON, Esq.,

Manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Market in Maloo.—The removal of the market to some other street is again brought up for discussion, and it is finally decided to allow it to remain where it is for the present, but to instruct the Superintendent of Police to place some additional constables there to regulate the traffic and to keep a clear passage in the centre of the road.

The Meeting then adjourned.

REVISION OF THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LAND REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS.

Another meeting of Ratepayers sitting in committee to revise the proposed new Municipal Regulations and By-Laws was held on Thursday at the Board Room in Kiangse Road, under the presidency of Mr. R. W. Little. There were present, Messrs. F. B. Forbes, J. Buchanan, R. E. Wainwright, A. J. How, G. J. Morrison, J. M. Cory, and C. Dowdall.

The revision was taken up at By-Law XIX, and the following By-Laws as far as No. XXVIII, were approved with one or two verbal alterations. To By-Law XXVIII, which provides that proper traps and covers shall be provided for sewers and drains, Mr. MORRISON suggested the following addition:—

And if the owner of any such private sewer or drain fails to comply with the provisions of this By-Law after one week's notice the Municipal Council shall execute the necessary work and the costs thereof shall be recoverable from the owner of such sewer or drain as damages.

The following By-Laws as far as No. XXXIX were passed with slight phraseological alterations.

A discussion took place with regard to the clause in By-Law XXXIX, providing that—

Between any building facing a public road and the buildings on the opposite side there shall be a clear space of at least twelve feet.

Mr. MORRISON thought that any owner who gave up land in accordance with this clause for the benefit of the public, should be compensated in the manner provided in Article XV., dealing with the compulsory surrender of lands for roads. He thought there were only a few cases where public roads were not twelve feet wide. Those within his knowledge were between the Canton Road and the Yangking-pang, and up towards the Hupeh Road.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he thought there were one or two cases also in the Louza district.

The CHAIRMAN was against compensation being allowed; he thought the improvement of the owners' property should be sufficient. It was not proposed to take away a man's land altogether, but only to compel him to leave so much space between the buildings.

It was pointed out by Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. MORRISON that there were cases in which it would be a great hardship for an owner of a strip of land to be compelled to give up a few feet, for practically it would render the land too narrow for the erection on it of suitable houses.

The CHAIRMAN was afraid that if they allowed compensation, they would never get a road widened without paying for the land necessary for the purpose. That would place them in a worse position than they were in at present.

Mr. BUCHANAN replied that an owner would be bound to leave a certain width of road whether he was compensated for it or not. If the surrender of land for a public road injured the owner's land, then he thought he should be compensated. A land-owner should be compensated if necessary.

Mr. HOW—If there are 22 feet of land and you take off five, and render the remaining 17 useless, will you have to pay for the whole of the land?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—It would be taken as a compulsory purchase.

Mr. MORRISON—There are cases where we would improve the land, and cases where it would be ruined; but I don't think you could make out a case where the land-owner should pay the Council for improving his land.

Mr. FORBES—It should be an instruction to the Council that they have power to compensate him if they like.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—But they won't do it unless they are forced to do so.

Mr. MORRISON—It is a general direction that where a road is less than 12 feet wide, the Municipal Council have power to widen the road.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—The Council cannot approve a plan for new buildings unless the road be widened.

Mr. FORBES—Is there a public road less than 12 feet wide?

Mr. MORRISON—I believe there are a few between the Canton Road and the Yangking-pang, towards the Hupeh Road.

Mr. LITTLE—What is the least width?

Mr. BUCHANAN—About six feet.

Mr. FORBES—Are they public roads?

Mr. BUCHANAN—Yes.

Mr. LITTLE—Then the landowner on each side would have to give up three feet.

Mr. MORRISON—But it is a very small matter; the cases to which we refer are few and very small.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Are we competent to say how many cases there are? How should we adopt a policy of confiscation?

Mr. MORRISON—It only refers to roads less than 12 feet wide.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—But why should we do an injustice to a man because he is in a twelve feet road?

Mr. MORRISON—I proposed to put in a compensation clause, but I am not inclined to press the matter if the majority are against me.

Mr. LITTLE—The majority appear to be in your favour.

The following addition to the By-law was then agreed to, as proposed by Mr. MORRISON:—

Provided that the owner of any land given up in pursuance of this clause shall be entitled to compensation the amount of which shall be ascertained in the manner provided in Article XV. of the Municipal Regulations.

No further alteration was made until By-Law LIX was reached. This By-Law gives the Council power to prevent the passage along any roads under the control

of the Municipal Body of any cattle or animal, during the prevalence of any contagious or infectious disease, whether the same be diseased or not. Mr. How asked whether it would not be advisable to include the hides, hoofs, and horns, of the animals as well, which was done in the Contagious Diseases Act in England.

It was thought that to adopt this suggestion would interfere with trade in hides, hoofs and horns, from districts where there was no diseases; and the By-Law was passed, as printed.

By-Laws from LX to LXXXI all relate to the Police, and the CHAIRMAN read a letter he had received from Mr. Penfold, pointing out that many offences had not been included, such as, for instance, wheeling barrows on the foot-walks, kite-flying, ringing door-bells, and other minor offences regarding the traffic of the streets. As By-Law LXXX provided that any constable or officer who arrested a person otherwise than in accordance with the By-Laws was subject to a fine not exceeding \$100, Mr. Penfold deemed it advisable that these offences should be included, otherwise they might be committed and the police could not interfere. Mr. Penfold also pointed out that with regard to one of the clauses in By-Law LXIV, a noise in the street had to be "to the annoyance of any inhabitant." A policeman, therefore, could not interfere unless an inhabitant complained.

This was found to be the case, and the clause was altered to read "calculated to annoy" instead of "to the annoyance of any inhabitant." It was decided that the best way to cover all that Mr. Penfold had said in reference to certain offences not being included in the By-Laws, would be to insert a clause in By-Law XXIII, empowering the Municipal Council to make regulations for the traffic in the streets.

Accordingly, the following clause was agreed to:—

That the Municipal Council shall have power to make from time to time regulations to facilitate traffic and to prevent obstruction in or over the public roads and the property of the Municipal Body wherever situated.

This was made By-Law XXIII, and those By-Laws following it were each raised one number.

The CHAIRMAN next read another note from Mr. Penfold, suggesting that the police should have power to arrest persons outside the Settlement. He pointed out that as By-law LX then stood, a burglar might be seen leaving a house on the confines of the Settlement by a policeman, but if he escaped over the boundary, it would be illegal to arrest him.

The necessity for an alteration was admitted, especially as it was seen that a thief could commit a felony at a house on the Bubbling Well Road, escape into the country at the back, and put the police at defiance; or, further, an offender could not be arrested on the Race-Course, or anywhere in the country off the Bubbling Well Road.

Accordingly By-Law LX was altered so as to empower the police to arrest persons "in the neighbourhood of" as well as in the Settlement.

All the other By-Laws were then read over and approved without any material alteration, and at the conclusion of the revision, Mr. F. B. FORBES proposed, and Mr. WAINWRIGHT seconded—

That the Municipal Regulations and By-Laws as now amended be printed and circulated and that they be reported by the Chairman of this Committee to the adjourned special meeting of Ratepayers.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Little for his able conduct in the Chair, proposed by Mr. Morrison, and seconded by Mr. How, concluded the proceeding.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday at the offices in the Szechuen Road. Mr. F. B. Forbes, the Chairman of the Chamber, occupied the Chair, and there were present Messrs. E. H. Lavers, J. M. Ringer, A. McLeod, J. G. Purdon, D. Brand, A. Lind, A. Gultzow, J. J. Koswick, W. H. Dalglish, L. Mendel, J. F. Rodewald, and H. S. Morris.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that the report of the Committee had been in the hands of the members for several days, and he thought there was very little he need add to it. With regard to river conservancy, the necessity for action had not in any way diminished during the year, and the members of the Committee were very sorry, as every one else in the Settlement must be, that circumstances had not permitted the Ministers to press the matter more strongly at Peking. As they said in their report, they had no official knowledge as to what had been done, but it was an open secret that the answer of the Taung-li Yamön to the joint note of the Ministers was most unsatisfactory in every sense. So much so, indeed, that it was believed the Ministers had referred the matter back to the Taung-li Yamön; but no information had yet been received whether they had received a second answer.

The retiring Committee would urge on their successors the necessity and importance of pushing the matter forward, and to keep on pressing it. With regard to the London representation of the Chamber, the Committee had heard indirectly that the China and Japan Shippers' Association, recently established in London, was likely to establish itself permanently, and on a broader basis than was at first intended. In that case, such an Association would be the best possible representative that Chambers of Commerce in the East could have, and the Committee had entered into correspondence with persons at home, and had also taken the views of other local Chambers of Commerce in the East on the matter. They were all favourably inclined to it, but they rather looked to the Shanghai Chamber to draw up a plan and complete the arrangements. They were still in communication with the London Committee, and as soon as the matter assumed a practical shape, it would be placed before the Chamber. With regard to the long correspondence with the Tea Guild, it was fully set out in the report and spoke for itself. The Committee were very sorry that they succeeded in doing absolutely nothing. They had nothing to add to what appeared in their letter except that individual tea buyers would have to take care of themselves, which there was every reason to suppose they would be able to do effectually. He begged to move—

That the report, as presented by the Committee, be adopted.

Mr. KESWICK had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The CHAIRMAN asked if any gentleman present had any remarks to make upon the report.

There was no response, and the Chairman then put the motion to the meeting, and it was unanimously carried.

REPORT.

The last Report of the Committee was presented to the Chamber at the annual general meeting which was held at the offices of the Chamber on 8th March, 1880.

The Committee elected at that meeting were Messrs. J. Bell-Irving, F. B. Forbes, C. L. Grant, J. F. Holliday, W. Howie, P. G. Hübbe, E. H. Lavers, A. McLeod, J. G. Purdon and J. M. Ringer.

Mr. F. B. Forbes was appointed Chairman, and Mr. E. H. Lavers Vice-Chairman.

Mr. J. Bell-Irving having resigned his seat on his departure from the port, Mr. J. J.

Keswick was invited to take his place. Mr. C. L. Grant and Mr. P. G. Hübbe have also left Shanghai, but their seats have not been filled, pending the near approach of the general meeting.

Acting upon the resolution passed at the last general meeting, for the furtherance of measures for the conservation of the River Whangpo, the committee drafted a memorial to the representatives of foreign Powers in China, and submitted it to a general meeting of the mercantile community which was convened by the Consular Body, and held 22nd April, 1880. The action of the Chamber was then approved, and the Committee were requested to have the memorial signed and forwarded to their Excellencies.

On the 21st May a letter was accordingly addressed to Sir Thomas F. Wade, as Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, enclosing the memorial, which bore the signatures of forty nine (sic) mercantile firms; but beyond a formal acknowledgment of its receipt, the Committee have no official information as to what has been done regarding it. It may be supposed that grave political complications have lately so far engrossed the attention of the Chinese Government, as to leave few favourable opportunities for discussing this matter, but the Committee have good reason to believe that the memorial will be warmly supported by the foreign representatives, whenever circumstances allow them to press its consideration. The minutes of the public meeting of the community and other documents on the subject appear in the appendix to this report.

In many instances where the interests of the mercantile community are at stake, the influence of the Chamber is much strengthened by the existence of a representative body on the Home side to press such matters in the proper quarter. Although the Chamber has for some years past had a London Committee, it would appear that a regular organisation to represent the combined interests of the China and Japan communities would carry more weight in any question that might call for their interference, than the present small and isolated bodies of delegates. There has been some communication with the London Committee with a view to forming such an association, and the opinions of other local Chambers of Commerce which have been taken are generally favourable, but the details of the plan are not yet complete enough for submission to the Chamber.

In October last, a communication was received from the Shanghai tea guild, complaining of certain existing practices in connection with the purchase of tea, and asking that the Chamber should adopt regulations proposed by the guild to remedy the alleged abuses. The Committee appointed three of their number as a sub-Committee, who had two interviews with the delegates of the guild to discuss the question. An attempt was made to arrive at a system of regulations which would meet the views of both buyers and sellers, and which could be afterwards laid before the Chamber for ratification, but it appeared that the ideas of the guild and of the Committee were so divergent, that the conference was broken off, and matters remain as before. The Committee regret that no settlement could be reached, but after satisfying themselves of the views of the general body of tea buyers, they reluctantly came to the conclusion that it would be useless to put the regulations proposed by the guild before the Chamber. The correspondence with the tea guild is reprinted in the appendix.

The attention of the Committee was called, by a letter from Mr. Lind, the Agent of the P. & O. Company here, to the increasing danger to navigation from the want of proper regulations for keeping a clear fairway in the lower reaches of the river. The matter was at once represented to the Consular Body, who were requested to take the necessary steps to bring the question again to the notice of the Chinese authorities. On the representations of the Consular Body, the Taotai issued a proclamation forbidding the anchoring of native craft in the fairway of the river. The Committee also received from the Senior Consul, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Seward, covering a set of rules proposed to be adopted to regulate navigation in the upper reaches of the river. These Rules appear in the appendix.

The accounts of the Chamber show a credit balance of Tls. 1,639.71 on 31st December last. Of this amount Tls. 1,000 is on deposit with the Chartered Mercantile Bank at 5% interest, and the remainder with the Hong-kong and Shanghai Bank in account current.

At the annual meeting for 24th March, the following business will be brought forward, together with any motions which may be made by members in accordance with the rules.

- 1.—Adoption of the Report.
- 2.—Passing accounts.
- 3.—Election of Committee.

F. B. FORBES,
Chairman.

We appended the letter which was sent to Sir Thomas Wade, with the memorial (already published) on the conservancy of the Whangpo:—

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.
Shanghai, 21st May, 1880.

To His Excellency,

Sir THOS. FRANCIS WADE, K.C.B.

H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body,
Peking.

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence which has passed between Your Excellency as Doyen of the Diplomatic Body and this Chamber, on the subject of providing funds for the conservation of the Whangpo River. I have now the honour to inform you that, acting upon your letter of 3rd December, 1879, to Mr. Davenport, H.M. Consul at this port, the Committee submitted the scheme with the alterations suggested by Your Excellency in the same letter, to the Consular Body, whose approval it at once received.

The Chamber at its annual meeting having ratified the action of the Committee without a dissentient voice, a public meeting of the mercantile community was thereupon convened by Dr. Focke, the Senior Consul, at the request of the Committee, at which a resolution was passed that a memorial embodying the scheme should be prepared and forwarded to the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers in China.

The memorial which I have now the honour to enclose has been signed by forty-five (sic) mercantile firms who represent a large proportion of the import and export trade of Shanghai, but it is to be regretted that conflicting interests have prevented the opium merchants and the houses exclusively engaged in the silk trade with France, from adding their signatures. The number of memorialists might have been increased by the names of bankers and insurance companies, but as neither of these classes will be affected by the proposed system of taxation, it was considered better to confine the expression of opinion to those more directly interested.

The main arguments by which those who have withheld their signatures seem to have been influenced are, that the expense of river conservancy should be met out of existing Chinese revenues, or that if any new taxes are to be levied for the purpose, they should be imposed not upon trade in merchandise alone, but upon all the important interests which would gain by an improvement of the river approaches.

Even among many who have signed the memorial, there is a strong feeling that the owners of ships trading to Shanghai, and the landed interests of the port, should, if possible, be made to contribute their share of taxation. The proposal of the Chamber has been supported, not because the memorialists fail to appreciate the objections urged against it, but because any more wide-reaching scheme of taxation would involve complications which might lead to an indefinite postponement of the work, and which it would be unwise to hazard.

The Committee will be glad to learn that this memorial meets with the favourable consideration of Your Excellency and Your Colleagues, and they trust that the efforts of your respective Governments may at no distant date be directed to the satisfactory solution of a question on which the future prosperity of Shanghai in great measure depends.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

F. B. FORBES,
Chairman.

Mr. LAYERS said the next resolution had been put into his hand to propose. It was the formal one for the adoption of the accounts. He said it was only necessary for him to call the attention of the members to the fact that the receipts amounted to Tls. 2,803.30 and the expenditure to Tls. 2,801.44, leaving the very insignificant credit balance of Tls. 1.86, which, added to the balance brought forward from the 1879 accounts, after deducting the cost of telegrams, &c., left a balance of Tls. 1,639.71 to the credit of the Chamber on the 31st December last. He thought it was very much to be regretted that a larger number of the merchants did not subscribe to the Chamber and take greater interest in the mercantile affairs of the Settlement. He did not think it necessary for him to deal further with the accounts, as they were very clearly rendered. He had, therefore, much pleasure in proposing—

That the accounts, as presented to the Chamber, be passed.

Mr. PURDON seconded, and the motion was carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of a Committee for the current year. He pointed out that in the printed list of names of gentlemen who had expressed their willingness to serve on the Committee, the name of Mr. Forrester should be withdrawn, and Mr. Lavers's name substituted for it. Ten Committee-men had to be appointed, and there were thirteen names on the list.

A ballot was then taken, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen, who will act as the Committee for the current year:—Messrs. F. B. Forbes, E. H. Lavers, A. Gultow, W. Howie, J. J. Keswick, E. G. Low, A. McLeod, H. S. Morris, J. G. Purdon and J. M. Ringer.

The CHAIRMAN said this concluded the business to be brought before the meeting by the Committee of the Chamber, and he asked if any gentleman present had anything further to bring forward.

Mr. MORRIS said he was not aware whether all the members of the Chamber present were conversant with the facts as to the wreck of the British barque *Chinaman*. A letter had been written to the Chamber on the subject, and he would like to enquire whether any progress had been made in the matter. The wreck had now been lying in its present position in the fairway at the entrance to the port for over two months, and so far as he was aware, nothing had been done with regard to it except at the expense of the local insurance companies, who were paying a monthly sum to a pilot-boat to remain over the wreck for the purpose of preventing vessels running into it and endangering the lives and property of those on board. If the Chamber could give any information as to what progress had been made in the negotiations, he thought it would be a matter of interest to the members of the Chamber of Commerce in general and to the insurance companies and the community in particular.

Mr. FORBES replied, that, as Mr. Morris was already aware, the letter which was sent in to the Committee of the Chamber by the underwriters in regard to the wreck of the *Chinaman* was at once forwarded to the Senior Consul, who, on the occasion of his New Year's call, brought the matter before the Taotai, and the Taotai promised to look into the matter at once. Accordingly, he wrote a letter to Dr. Focke, admitting in the fullest way the responsibility of the Chinese authorities in dealing with wrecks in navigable waters. At the same time he said he required a report from the Customs Harbourmaster, which was sent in to him a few days after. The matter then came before the Board of Consuls, and certain international questions cropped up owing to the extraterritoriality clause, which rendered the Taotai indisposed to act in

the way that the local authorities of any country at Home would act, by taking possession of the wreck and dealing with it as circumstances would permit. The Consuls thought that there was a great deal to be said as to these difficulties; that undoubtedly they did exist, and that the only way in which they could be overcome was for some action by the British Consul, for the nationality concerned, to abandon whatever rights he had in the wreck, and that until he had given formal notice to that effect to the Chinese authorities, it would be difficult for them to dispose of the wreck in any way. A long time had now elapsed, and, as far as the Committee were aware, the British Consul had not abandoned the wreck, or given his formal permission to the Chinese to deal with it as they pleased. The Committee were not in possession of later information; he should not be surprised to hear that Mr. Morris or the Agents for Lloyds' knew more about it than they did, and if so, he would like them to continue his history of the case.

Mr. MORRIS said he might mention that Mr. McLeod, the Agent for Lloyds', and himself had called upon Mr. Hughes, H.M.'s Consul, that morning, and had urged upon him the necessity of some action being taken in the matter. Mr. Hughes had expressed great willingness to assist them, and so on, but he seemed to think that the abandonment of the rights of those interested in the wreck was necessary before anything could be done, and that, practically, was impossible. It might be that parties were interested in the wreck all over the world. It would also appear that the underwriters at Lloyds did not purpose taking any action. They had not communicated with their agents here as it was expected they would do, and he thought it was simply impossible to obtain the information that was required for the Consul to abandon the wreck for at least six or eight months, or even longer, and, under these circumstances he did not think it was right that the local insurance offices should have to pay Tls. 1,000 a month to a pilot-boat to protect the wreck. His personal view was that the responsibility rested with the Chinese Government; at least he thought they should light the wreck to prevent vessels running into it. Mr. Hart, the Commissioner of Customs, at first had stated that the wreck was not in the fairway, but he thought that was a matter that had been brought fairly home and cleared up. There was no doubt that the wreck was in the fairway. It had also been urged by Mr. Hart that no means could be taken for protecting the wreck because it was in such an exposed situation. He thought they had demonstrated that this was not so, by the pilot-boat having now remained at the wreck for some time. A letter, however, to which he had had access, stated that Mr. Hart's opinion as to the exposed situation of the wreck was confirmed by the fact that the pilot-boat returned to port in a damaged condition after having been out there a day or two. That, he thought, was hardly a fair inference to draw, as the pilot-boat returned to port owing to defects in her rudder, which should have been discovered before she first went out. Moreover, she had now been at the wreck for nearly two months, which conclusively showed that the difficulty with regard to the situation being an exposed one was overcome. The insurance companies had shown the Customs that the wreck could be protected in that way. The only course they could pursue was to prevail upon the Committee of the Chamber to urge the matter again on the Chinese authorities through the medium of the Consuls. He did not know any other course that could be pursued, but perhaps some other member of the Chamber could suggest something. It was most important that something should be done, and the

sooner it was done, the better. He had drawn up a motion which he would propose. It was as follows—

That the wreck of the *Chinaman* has been for the past two months, and still is, a serious danger to navigation at the entrance to the treaty port of Shanghai.

That the Chamber address a letter to H.B.M.'s Consul, pointing out that although sufficient time has elapsed for the owners of the wreck of the *Chinaman* to come forward and claim it, they not having done so, he should urge upon the Chinese authorities the grave responsibility of allowing a danger of this kind to exist any longer, and press for the adoption of measures for the removal or lighting of the wreck without any further delay.

That the Committee also confer with the Consular Body with the view to arrive at a common understanding with the Chinese authorities as to the course of action to be pursued in future cases of a wreck at the entrance to the port.

Mr. MORRIS went on to say that with regard to the latter clause of his motion, it seemed to him pretty clear that none of the officials understood how to proceed in the matter. Mr. Consul Hughes evidently did not feel himself in a position to take very definite steps, though he seemed very willing to assist them, and Mr. Hart, the Commissioner of Customs, did not appear to see the responsibility arising out of the situation of the wreck sufficiently, and therefore to avoid any such trouble and annoyance as had been caused on this occasion, he thought that the last clause was necessary and would possibly tend to improve matters for the future. As to the danger of the wreck of the *Chinaman*, there was not the slightest doubt. He had a letter from the pilot in charge of the boat stating that the masts of the wreck were sticking up; they had also heard that the Japan mail steamer and other vessels had been very close to the wreck. It was quite likely that any inward-bound vessel might strike the masts, and if they did the consequences would be most serious. He could not conceive that the Customs authorities should not take the responsibility to remove the wreck. He had not asked any gentleman to second his motion, but if any one present would do so, he would be very pleased, as he thought it was absolutely necessary some steps should be taken in the matter.

Mr. McLEOD, representing Lloyds' Agents, said he had pleasure in seconding the motion, and he confirmed what Mr. Morris had said with regard to the Chinese authorities deeming it necessary that there should be an abandonment of the wreck by the British Consul before they took steps to remove it. He also spoke of the great difficulties that existed in obtaining information from those interested in the wreck before such an abandonment could take place.

Mr. BRAND enquired whether the consent of the consignees would not be sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. McLEOD thought not. The consignees merely held bills of lading, which they could send Home, and claim on the underwriters, who were the only persons who could consent to an abandonment of the wreck. Moreover, there was no manifest of the cargo of the *Chinaman*, it having been lost with the ship. He had great pleasure in seconding Mr. Morris's motion.

The CHAIRMAN thought that Mr. Morris's resolution was one which must at once commend itself to the members of the Club, and particularly the last clause of it, with regard to the different authorities coming to some common understanding as to what their duties were to be when wrecks took place at the entrance to the port. The Chinese Government, in the matter of lights and buoys, had done their duty; and, there seemed to him no reason why the doctrine of extra-territoriality should be stretched so very far as it now was. In civilised countries

the local authorities took charge of wrecks. They paid themselves out of a wreck, and if there was not sufficient money for that purpose, they claimed on the owners. He instanced the case of the wreck of the S.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Chusan*, in Ardrossan harbour, on the coast of Scotland, in which case the S.S.N. Company had to pay £11,000 for the privilege of having their vessel wrecked there.

In answer to the CHAIRMAN, Mr. MORRIS said it was the intention of his motion that the British Consul should send in to the Chinese authorities some kind of communication giving them authority to take charge of the wreck. He did not, however, think that the British Consul had power to abandon the wreck altogether, the responsibility of protecting it, or at least, lighting it, rested with the Chinese authorities. It was not a certainty that blowing the wreck up would be the best thing to do, as the vessel was a composite ship, and the debris might be a hidden danger.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held on Friday afternoon at the Lower Boat-house. There were present, Messrs. Duncan Glass (in the Chair), Huchting, Röhl, Martin, Dallas, Kleinwächter, Kolling, Phillips, Acheson, Hall, W. Buchanan, Archibald, J. M. Cory, Anderson, Cheetham, Dowdall, Dudgeon, Fabris, and others. The Secretary read the report and explained the accounts, which latter showed a credit balance for the year of Tls. 197.64. The report stated that during the year the total amount of subscriptions and entrance fees was Tls. 1,155, as against Tls. 970 for 1879-80. The autumn regatta was a success financially as well as otherwise, the sum cleared, after all expenses had been paid, being Tls. 120.15. The report went on to say that the Boathouses had been put in thorough order; the old tub-eights have received considerable attention; a new stock of oars and sculls, costing Tls. 161.14, has been obtained from Home; and arrears of rent on the Lower Boathouse have been paid. In spite of all these expenses, however, the Club is to be congratulated on the credit balance mentioned above. It had been decided by the Committee to order from Home new Club fours, which had been selected by Mr. Westall and Mr. Batt. A letter received from the former gentleman, stated they would be shipped before the end of this month. The cost of these boats would be about Tls. 900. These, added to the boats now owned by the Club, would give the Club a very fine fleet, including six eights and eleven fours (exclusive of four now discarded as rotten.) Mr. Hall moved, and Mr. Cory seconded, the adopted of the report and accounts, and the motion was carried. The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Westall with regard to the four boats ordered in England, and it was decided to record the thanks of the meeting to that gentleman for his kindness in the matter, but not to write a letter to him, as he was expected to arrive here soon. Mr. Martin moved, and Mr. Cheetham seconded, that the Committee should keep in view the providing of sculling boats and the repairs of those belonging to the Club now in use if the funds allowed of it. The following gentlemen were then re-elected as the Committee for the current year on the motion of Mr. Fabris, seconded by Mr. Cheetham;—Messrs. Westall, Huchting, Dowdall, Dudgeon and Glass. It was decided on the motion of Mr. Cory, seconded by Mr. Fabris, that the Spring Regatta should be held on the Soochow Creek on some day

before the Spring Race Meeting, when there should be a high tide at two o'clock in the afternoon. The usual complimentary vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

CHINESE LANDRENTERS' MEETING.

Minutes of a special meeting of land-renters in the British Concession, Chinkiang, held at H.B.M.'s Consulate on the 22nd March, 1881.

Present:—Messrs. F. Carnie, W. Bean, J. G. Gunther, D. M. David, D. A. Emery and T. W. Duff.

E. L. Oxenham, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, in the Chair.

The circular convening the meeting was read.

The CHAIRMAN said it had been found necessary to make some amendment to a resolution passed at a former meeting, in order to enable the Council to levy taxes equitably on each hong or occupier, and the suggestion to meet this purpose was as follows:—

"That all householders or occupiers, not being hong, of whatever nationality, shall be taxed equitably for the support of Municipal expenditure, at not more per month than \$3, \$2, \$1, or 50 cts., the amount to be paid by each householder or occupier as fee to be left to the Municipal Council, and that no hong that has already been taxed, be required to contribute a second time as householder or occupier."

The HON. SECRETARY to the Council stated that this meeting had been called to provide a by-law in order that Mr. Kleinwächter and other Customs employes living within the Concession should be legally liable to contribute a small share towards the Municipal expenditure. Up to the present time, these gentlemen had steadfastly refused all payment, while every other resident occupier had voluntarily contributed. For some years Mr. Robert Hart's property had not paid anything towards the general expenses. All other property had, and, moreover, through the extraordinary action of the Customs people in not allowing steamer companies the full use of the Concession frontage—a frontage which from time to time had cost a large sum of money—the Council were deprived of its earning power, and property and other interests were proportionately diminished in value.

The CHAIRMAN here stated that the Bund frontage question was not the one before the meeting.

The HON. SECRETARY said he thought there could be but little harm in discussing the subject now that they had met together, and more especially as the Council were urgently in need of funds to carry on bunding works, which were imperative before the rise of high water.

The CHAIRMAN asked if any one present would propose the resolution, or if any one had anything to say in favour of, or against it. It was ultimately proposed by Mr. CARNIE, and seconded by Mr. DAVID, and carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. CARNIE said before the meeting closed, he would be glad to know from the Council what progress had been made in taxing the numerous cargo-boats which made use of the bunding. At a former meeting it was resolved to tax them, and this sum, he thought, added to what others contributed, should meet the ordinary repairs of frontage.

The HON. SECRETARY said the cargo-boat license had not been carried into effect notwithstanding that all those men (the owners of them) had previously offered to contribute. It was said by them that Mr. Kleinwächter, the Commissioner of Customs, had somehow or other mixed himself up in their cause as between themselves and the Council, and had so become the recipient of a so-called petition which it was understood he was to be the bearer of to the Taotai.

He thought this petition was in effect that they should not contribute any thing towards the jetties and bunding. If true, it was certainly to be regretted that the Commissioner of Customs should interfere with or take up matters purely foreign to the collection of duties. At present the property and interests of the Concession seemed entirely at the mercy of gentlemen in the position of Mr. Kleinwächter, and unfortunately for some their interests were not always identical. It was generally hoped that they might some day recover their freedom from this restraint.

The CHAIRMAN said the Taotai had written objecting to the taxation of cargo-boats, and that he (the Chairman) had spoken to him about it. The Taotai thought the men were too poor to pay, as the rice business was now over. He (the Chairman) had told him that the matter was under the consideration of H.M.'s Minister, Sir Thomas Wade, from whom a reply might shortly be expected.

The CHAIRMAN said he had been asked to enquire when it was likely the Council would have sufficient funds in hand to give the ex-Concession road fund the promised \$100.

The COUNCIL were unable to say when it would have money for this purpose.

Mr. BEAN did not consider the Road Fund needed funds, and the so-called balance of indebtedness had arisen in some mistaken arrangement between himself and Mr. Kleinwächter.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Bean, and seconded by Mr. Gunther, the proceedings terminated.

E. L. OXENHAM,
Chairman.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HANKOW.

MINUTES of a meeting of subscribers to St. John's Church, Hankow, held in the Drawing-Room of the Club, on Friday, 18th March, 1881.

Present:—Messrs. Woodward, White, Greaves, Blair, Hümmel, Letchford, Ramsay, Lovatt, Anton, Fisher and Begg.

Dr. BEGG having been voted to the Chair, he called upon Mr. RAMSAY, the Secretary, to read the report and accounts for the past year, which were as follows:—

REPORT.

The Church Committee have the honour to lay before the subscribers a report of their trust for the past year, 1880:—

Finance.—We began our term of office on 2nd March with a balance of Tls. 782.12, and ended on 31st December with only Tls. 615.50, showing a loss on the ten months of Tls. 166.62. Receipts and expenditure have been as follows:—

Balance.....	Tls. 782.12
Church Sittings.....	Tls. 270.00
Donations.....	116.95
Interments.....	70.00
Interest on deposit.....	80.00
	Tls. 456.95
	Tls. 1,260.07

Expenses.

Coolies' wages, 10 months.....	Tls. 48.10
Heating and Lighting.....	15.00
Repairing Harmonium.....	25.55
Police Sergeant, attending interments.....	25.00
Sandries, including decorations.....	13.93
Rev. A. Foster, St. Paul, \$550, 11 months, at 72.0.....	806.60
Do. House Rent, 8 months.....	80.00
Presented to London and Wesleyan Missions, voted at last general meeting.....	50.10
	Tls. 653.57
Balance on 31st December, 1880.....	615.50
	Tls. 1,269.07

From the above it will be seen that the Church cannot be maintained on its present footing for less than Tls. 640 a year, which does not allow for any repairs or insurance on the building. No contribution has been received from the Admiralty since 22nd Jan., 1878, and as the contribution is supposed to be given in June, we are without any for the last three years. Vice-Admiral Coote, writing under date, Yokohama, 29th June last, advises the despatch to the Lords Commis-

sioners of the Admiralty the necessary documents to obtain a contribution, but none has been received.

Building.—The spire must be taken down for repairs, and this will be done during the first favourable weather.

The Harmonium again wants repairs, and has been sent to Shanghai for that purpose.

With the above exceptions, the building and furniture are in good order.

Position of the Church.—The Rev. Arnold Foster, B.A., arrived from England in March, and continued the services exactly the same as they had been for the past ten years, but on the 20th of that month the Committee received a letter from H.B.M.'s Consul, saying that our conduct of the service was not according to the terms of our lease, and that "he should be obliged to report the breach of it with a view to the resumption of the property by H.M.'s Government without further delay." On the 29th March, the Committee asked to be favoured with a copy of the report to H.M.'s Government, but this was not forthcoming, and the same day they received a communication from the Consulate "regretting that the tone the Committee had seen fit to adopt precluded H.M.'s Consul from continuing the correspondence."

It only remained therefore to address H.M.'s Minister, and acquaint His Excellency with the fact that as the services had been conducted for the past ten years, so they were now; and that since the withdrawal of the Government contribution, the Committee were not able to maintain any other form.

In reply, Sir Thomas Wade was of opinion that "no objection should be raised to other forms of worship being allowed" (than strictly those of the rites of the Church of England).

The Committee are of opinion that this threat of the resumption of the property by H.M.'s Government would not have been made had the position of the Church been properly known, and they now give a short history of the Church. It was founded in May, 1868, dedicated by the Bishop of Victoria (before completion) on the 7th November of that year, and opened to public worship on Sunday, 2nd May, 1869.

The total cost of the building was Tls. 6,161.21, of which H.M.'s Government gave Tls. 3,000. Laying out the ground, cost of furniture and harmonium came to Tls. 1,000 more, all of which, together with raising a portion of the compound for interments, was paid by the community.

At that time the Rev. Thomas McClatchie was Consular Chaplain, half of whose stipend was paid by H.M.'s Government; but on 31st March, 1870, the Government declined to contribute any longer, and the community being unable to support the Church establishment, were reluctantly compelled to dispense with Mr. McClatchie's services.

Two members of the American Episcopal Mission undertook the services up to 1st October, 1870, when, their Mission being removed to Wuchang, they could not longer continue it. In November, 1870, the Committee wrote to H.M.'s Consul saying they had no funds and no means of carrying on the services of the Church, and requested him to undertake the ordering of the services; from which time until the arrival of Mr. Foster in the present year, the community have been indebted to the members of the London, Wesleyan and American Missions for the conduct of the services.

In 1874, however, an entire severance of the Consular rights in the property took place, and on 11th November of that year H.M.'s Consul executed a deed by which, on behalf of Her Majesty, he granted and conveyed to the British community living on the Concession both land and building, with all rights, &c., belonging thereto. So complete was the severance that the Committee would not accept a previously prepared deed in which it was stipulated that the election of the Church Committee should be held at the Consulate, and that clause was accordingly taken out by the Chief Judge; but in return it was resolved that "in consideration of the past support of H.M.'s Government towards building the Church and towards the Chaplain's salary, a few free of rent should be allotted to the officials of H.M.'s Government.

Appended are copies of despatches bearing on the subject; from which it would appear that H.M.'s Government had only one object in view, namely, to get rid of the property.

Treasury Chambers, 20th July, 1871.

With reference to the Church property at Hankow, their Lordships desire me to state, for the information of Earl Granville, that under the circumstances now brought before them, they will offer no objection to the disposal of the property used for Church purposes and Cemeteries at Hankow, which the Secretary of State may feel himself at liberty to direct, on the understanding that no present or future expense will thereby be chargeable to the public.

(Signed) Wm. Low.

Foreign Office, 28th July, 1871.

With reference to your despatch of 9th May, I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Treasury in regard to the Church property at Hankow, and hereby authorise you to hand over to the British community at Hankow the property used for Church purposes and cemeteries at that port, on the understanding that no present or future expense will thereby be made chargeable to the public.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

List of Subscribers to the Church Establishment, 1880.

	Tls.
Municipal Council.....	4 sittings 20.00
Gordon Bros.....	2 " 10.00
R. H. S. Woodward.....	2 " 10.00
Evans, Pugh & Co.....	4 " 20.00
Jerdein & Co.....	4 " 20.00
H. F. Ramsay.....	2 " 10.00
C. W. Gordon.....	1 " 5.00
C. Begg, M.D.....	2 " 10.00
T. F. Ballance.....	1 " 5.00
G. L. Hümmel.....	1 " 5.00
Mrs. Yankowsky.....	2 " 10.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	4 " 20.00
F. W. White.....	4 " 20.00
R. Anderson & Co.....	4 " 20.00
Imperial Customs.....	4 " 20.00
Russell & Co.....	2 " 10.00
Turner & Co.....	2 " 10.00
Adamson, Bell & Co.....	4 " 20.00
Major & Co.....	2 " 10.00
E. Fisher.....	1 " 5.00
N. Cumings.....	1 " 5.00
A. G. Reid, M.D. (for 1879) 1.....	5.00

Tls... 270.00

Donations.

	Tls.
H. A. Johnston.....	5.00
Robert Wilson.....	5.00
F. Jerdein.....	10.00
W. Walter.....	15.00
E. Gamman.....	10.00
Maitland & Co.....	10.00
W. Vance.....	5.00
Evans, Pugh & Co.....	10.00
R. H. Letchford.....	5.00
A. H. Dawbarn.....	5.00
E. T. Blair.....	10.00
T. H. Whitehead.....	7.30
Estate M. N. Mackellar.....	3.65
T. D. Burrows.....	3.00
J. Watson.....	3.00
Nelson Lovatt.....	10.00

Tls... 116.95

The Committee have much pleasure in saying that Mr. Foster is willing to make another engagement with their successors, and of his valuable services they cannot speak too highly.

HUGH F. RAMSAY,
CHARLES BEGG,
Church Committee.

Hankow, March, 1881.

It was proposed by Mr. WOODWARD, and seconded by Mr. FISHER—

That the report and accounts be passed.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. FISHER, seconded by Mr. HÜMMEL—

That the committee for the ensuing year consist of Messrs. Begg, Ramsay, and Woodward.

Carried.

Mr. RAMSAY had much pleasure in testifying to the value of the Rev. A. Foster's services, and said that he was authorised by Mr. Foster to say that he was willing to accept a new engagement of one year, or an engagement terminable by three months' notice on either side. Mr. Ramsay strongly recommended the acceptance of so favourable an offer for the year.

Mr. LETCHFORD seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The next business before the meeting was to fix the amount of pew rent for 1881, and after a good deal of discussion, it was finally proposed by Mr. GREAVES, seconded by Mr. RAMSAY, and carried, that this should be at the rate of Tls. 7.50 each for one or two sittings, or Tls. 25 for a pew of four.

On Mr. FISHER's proposal, seconded by Mr. ANTON, it was decided to insure the Church for Tls. 2,000 for one year.

Votes of thanks to Rev. A. Foster, the Old Committee, and the Chairman, closed the proceedings.

Amusements.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INSTITUTION ST. JOSEPH.

It was most gratifying to find that we had not overestimated the interest the community takes in the success of the Institution St. Joseph, and, as we previously remarked, this fact was evinced by the large and appreciative audience which so generously responded to our appeal for support on its behalf.

The entertainment of Wednesday afternoon opened with a chorus, in which all the senior young lady pupils took part, and they rendered it with remarkable finish and precision. Next in order was an overture "La Gazza Ladra," by Rossini, a three piano piece for twelve hands and with harmonium accompaniment. In this piece an opportunity offered for admiring a finished style of execution, an accuracy of time, and a display of self-confidence in public, three qualities which can only be acquired through a superior method of tuition combined with the utmost regard to every minute detail of musical study. This was followed by a piano solo, "Le Reveil des Oiseaux," by Lisburg, a fantasia requiring great delicacy of touch and exceptional finish in execution; but even this was eclipsed by the same young lady treating us to Weber's perpetual movement, a composition of high order, which enabled her to show still greater powers of interpreting classical music. The first part of the entertainment was finally brought to a close by a chorus performed by the juvenile pupils. We feel bound to say, without any disparagement to what preceded or followed, that this was the gem of the evening's attraction. We were simply amazed at the marvellous efforts of patience and devotion requisite to impart to infants of that tender age the confidence and self-control of the elder pupils, whilst their features exhibited conspicuously naïveté and innocence characteristic of their youth.

The second part of the performance was devoted to one of the most touching scenes in the life of St. Cecilia, a subject which offered much scope for the talent of the young ladies who took the most prominent parts. The good taste of this selection cannot be too highly commended, for while it places in a pure and interesting light one of the most thrilling scenes of early Christian persecution, it only admits of histrionic display in keeping with the aims conducive to the progressive historical studies of the young lady performers. The long discourses which devolved upon them showed remarkably retentive memories, and a high degree of self-possession, composure and correctness in delivery. Their solos were well selected and rendered with much pathos and taste, but what gave perhaps the most pleasure, was the fact that these young ladies were performing in a language which was not their own, and moreover, in many cases, a correct pronunciation and rendering of difficult passages had to be acquired through great patience and careful study. The result must there-

fore be as gratifying to their parents as it is creditable to their teachers who succeeded in accomplishing this praiseworthy feat. Frequent interruption by applause was the best proof of the hearty appreciation of the audience. We remarked with equal pleasure that on this occasion the costumes were all made up in the Institution, and though inexpensive they proved most effective and preferable to costly fancy dresses where harmony is often destroyed by too great a variety of incongruous colours.

The little improvised stage was a model of simplicity and good taste, and after two hours and three-quarters of uninterrupted enjoyment the curtains fell, and the audience retired. The pupils, doubtless much fatigued, repaired to their refectory, where, to recruit their strength, a supper for 100 persons had been courteously provided for them by M. Garnier, Consul-General for France. A more beautiful and picturesque sight has rarely been seen in Shanghai than on this occasion; the young ladies and children partaking of the repast in full costumes, and enjoying apparently the rest and relaxation which their well-earned laurels and labours entitled them to.

We congratulate the lady directresses of the Institution St. Joseph on the success they have met with on this occasion, and we shall always look forward to these entertainments which add so much to our local and intellectual amusements.

THE VOLUNTEER MARCH-OUT.

For their march-out on Saturday last, the Volunteers, hitherto doomed to disappointment by the relentless wiles of Jupiter Pluvius, were favoured with charming weather, a measure of grace that went far to compensate for previous ill-luck. The parade was called for half-past two, and about that hour some thirty members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies respectively, sixteen Artillerymen, and a like number of Rangers, assembled in the Police Compound. These figures do not include the officers and non-commissioned officers, of whom there was a full complement. The Rangers were under the command of Captain Keswick, the Artillery under Captain Dallas, who also had charge of the ambulance; No. 1 Company under Captain Mackenzie, and No. 2 Company under Captain Harvie. Major Holliday was in command of the whole, and had as aide-de-camp, Mr. Fabris, of the Artillery. At 3 p.m., the column, headed by the Rangers and Artillery with two guns, and the Town Band, left the Police Compound and proceeded along the Bund. From the balcony in front of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s hong, His Majesty King Kalakaua saw the Volunteers march passed. Along the Broadway, Hongkew, Captain Harvie put the infantry through some evolutions for increasing the front of companies when on the march. As soon as the column reached Messrs. Birt's Wharf, a temporary halt was made, during which the ambulance was brought up, and No. 1 Company was extended in half-companies across the road, the right half serving as the attacking line, the left half as support, and the Artillery as reserve. Here, too, the Rangers sought a suitable drill ground on the grass flats beside the river. For some distance the advance was continued in the above order, the attacking line keeping up a steady fire and being reinforced by the support. The guns of the Artillery were also brought to bear on the imaginary foe, and then No. 2 Company relieved No. 1. The ambulance bearers, with stretchers, and with their arms slung to the back, were to be seen passing up and down the column, and carrying to the rear the assumedly wounded men. Just before reaching the Camp, the firing ceased, and in front of the Camp

the Rangers, Artillery, and infantry were drawn up at open order, and received His Majesty King Kalakaua with a royal salute, the first ever given by the Shanghai Volunteers to a King in person. His Majesty, seated in the carriage placed at his disposal by Chief Justice French, was accompanied by Col. Judd, and he gracefully acknowledged the salute by raising his hat. The infantry piled arms, and the whole broke off and took advantage of the refreshments provided by the Municipal Council, and duly brought thither by a commissariat wagon requisitioned for the occasion. His Majesty, struck doubtless by that one touch of nature that maketh the whole world kin, also shared the hospitality of the commissariat department. After half an hour's rest, the column again "fell in" and commenced the return march by the same route. Opposite the Custom House, the Rangers and Artillery halted, and the infantry was drawn up in quarter column facing them. Major Commandant Holliday, addressing the Corps, said that Hongkew had been selected as the scene of operations to show how unsuitable the locality was for such manoeuvres, and besides, there could be little doubt that the Volunteers would be anything but welcome to the residents there at night-time during the summer. He added that next Saturday there would be another field-day on the Race Course, when he would be in command for the last time, and which would terminate in what would be, he regretted to say, his last march passed. The Rangers and Artillery then proceeded to the Municipal Compound. To the infantry Major Holliday specially addressed a few words, intimating that it was very desirable that the men should be provided with an undress cap and leggings. The most suitable were those in use among the Volunteers and Regulars at Home, and if, after consultation among the members of the Companies, it was decided to adopt his suggestion, he would, when he arrived Home, be pleased to arrange with the regimental out-fitter (Messrs. Sayle & Co.) for an adequate supply of these articles at a reasonable rate. In the meantime, a glengarry of the pattern he suggested would be found in the Orderly Room. As it was probable that both the glengarry and leggings would be conveniently used at times for other than military purposes, he thought they could hardly ask the Council to supply them. Both articles, he presumed, could be obtained for a trifling sum—say, a dollar and a half. In view of the weather that it is the proverbial misfortune of the Corps to have to contend against, the advantage resulting from the provision of leggings, is, as we pointed out in our notice of the last Naval and Volunteer field-day, one that cannot be over-estimated, while the undress cap will often be more convenient—at the night parades, for instance—than the heavy helmet.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The treaty concluded a few weeks ago at St. Petersburg, and ratified by telegraph from Peking, promises to furnish a settlement of the difficulty which has been long pending between Russia and China. Of course, everything will depend upon the full and proper execution of the clauses of this treaty, but, should they be complied with in an honourable manner, we may with some degree of confidence assume that the war-cloud which has so long hung suspended over northern Asia, where the Russians and the Chinese have stood for three years on the verge of a conflict, is dispelled; and also that it is unlikely to return, at least for some time. If we

assume this much with confidence, it is simply because both the Chinese Government and people are likely to rest satisfied with the terms, as revealed, of this treaty. Everything the Peking authorities have demanded, and a great deal more than they expected to obtain without a war, is obtained by this stroke of diplomacy, supported by the influence of a multitudinous people, as determined as ants. This treaty, negotiated by the Marquis Tseng, is as much a triumph for Chinese diplomacy as that concluded by the weak and inexperienced Ch'ung How, at Livadia in 1879, was a reverse. Both in form and in substance Russia now concedes all the points for which China contended, and the concession is rendered the more valuable because attained without the cost and risk of war. The justice of China's claim to the whole of the province of Kuldja is admitted, and the whole of that province, with the exception of a small district—one-twentieth of the size of the whole—in the north-western portion of this territory, is to be handed over to the Chinese. At the same time, China has successfully maintained the position her representatives took up, to the effect that she was not liable to Russia for compensation for the loss of a province to which the latter had no right; but, as an act of friendship to a neighbour, she consents to pay a moderate sum, on the carrying-out of the terms of the treaty. There are other conditions, relating to trade, which wear an aspect of conceding various minor points to Russia; but Chinese concessions in commercial matters which are at their complete disposal are, to say the least of very problematical value. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Chinese have got much the best of this bargain, and that the recovery of Kuldja, which will mark the completion of their recent campaigns in Central Asia, must vastly increase their already great reputation, and produce a profound effect among all the peoples of northern Asia.

The settlement of this question in a manner altogether satisfactory to the Chinese will remove the immediate causes of difference between Russia and China, and it is not likely that either country will proceed recklessly to renew them, either on the same scene, or elsewhere along their extensive frontier-line. With the recovery of Ili or Kuldja, we are convinced that the Chinese will rest satisfied with what they have accomplished in Central Asia, nor is it at all probable that they will go out of their way to raise fresh difficulties in the Amoor region or on the frontiers of Manchuria. There are far too many important topics elsewhere which promise, if successfully grappled with, to produce greater advantages, for us to suppose that the most practical people in the world will prefer to devote all their attention to barren and unprofitable undertakings in the deserts and wild steppe-land of the region west and north of the Desert of Gobi. We must turn to quarters in which we ourselves are more immediately concerned, if we wish to perceive the probable consequences of the satisfactory termination of the wars which have been recently waged, and which have raised the Chinese Empire to as high a point of power as it held under the greatest of its rulers in the past. In an over-anxiety to discover in the growing power of the Chinese an auxiliary likely to operate with us, or at all events for us, against Russia, many have overlooked the facts that there is little real good-feeling between England and China, and that no two neighbours in the world have more causes of strife, dormant for the moment, yet plainly visible, between them, than are now barring the way to that "natural alliance" between ourselves and the Chinese, about which so much has been rashly said during the last few years. We have often reverted to these latent dangers,

and they should, but that Chinese politics are tabooed at Simla, occasionally occupy the mind of the Anglo-Indian statesman. Every day serves to bring them more clearly before us, and a pacific solution of the difficulty with Russia removes the only circumstance that was likely to arrest the discussion and attempted settlement of the questions which the Chinese are convinced have yet to be arranged with the British Government.

Before that problem presents itself in a practical shape—and it may not be very long before it does so—the question of which party is to be supreme at Peking will have to be decided, one way or the other. The new treaty, which affords a complete vindication of their views, and of their emphatic objections to Ch'ung How's concessions, must be followed by a great accession of moral strength to the so-called war party, headed by the Imperial Princes; and at this very moment, the arrival of Tso Tsung-t'ang from his five years' campaigning beyond Kansu is announced. He had, some weeks ago, reached a town in the province of Shensi, and was expected to make his entrance into Peking early in the New Year, the greatest of Chinese festivals. His appearance on the scene will probably bring to a climax the contest that has now been going on for several years, and if he fails to secure the triumph of his side, it will be a reversal of all the accepted laws in human affairs. That he will not fail, is simply because generals with the popular reputation of Tso never fail, may be accepted as morally certain; and his return to Peking, added to the advancing age of the boy Emperor, and the already assured position of the Imperial uncles at the Council-board, must indefinitely increase the chances of the complete and unqualified triumph of the war party in the Administration. What that will mean may to some extent be seen from the manner in which the Kuldja difficulty has been resolutely pushed on to a settlement. We may safely suppose that the same pertinacity, indifference to consequences, and dogged determination, will be evinced in the discussion of other similar questions. Apart from its military aspect and the traditional obligation to avenge a defeat, the Kuldja question was a small one in the eyes of the Chinese, in comparison with those in which we are more immediately concerned. For there can be no doubt that the one subject which engrosses most of the attention of the Peking authorities is the opium question, the basis, in Chinese eyes, of all relations with this country. The Chinese Government would like, as a counsel of perfection, to put down the use of opium, both native and foreign, with a strong hand; but as a practical administration, it wants to make money out of the practice of opium-eating. By the imposition of a fresh import tax, and of dues for the right to convey opium from the seaports to the interior, or from one province to another, the Chinese could greatly limit its use; or, which they desire much more, they could add a very large sum annually to their revenue. Their English adviser, Mr. Hart, would supply them with details on this latter point that would have a very persuasive tendency. Whichever course they pursue, it may be taken for certain that, as soon as Russia carries out the stipulations of this treaty, and when the contest for power at Peking has been decided, the Chinese Government will devote all its vigour and attention to the attainment of a solution satisfactory to itself of the opium question. It will insist on a Chinese interpretation of the agreement of Chefoo.

The prospect thus raised is of the gravest kind for the immediate future of India. The growth of Chinese power is a fact of as much significance for us as it has proved to be for Russia, as it would be foolish to suppose that the Chinese will show differ-

ent qualities in dealing with us to those they have evinced in the case of their northern neighbour. The subject cannot be lightly dismissed, for China possesses the military strength in Central Asia and Tibet to make herself very troublesome on our northern India frontier, which her armies have repeatedly crossed, and which is held by States imperfectly under our control; and it promises to occupy the grave attention of the Indian Government for some years to come,—in fact, until a satisfactory settlement, a *modus vivendi*, has been discovered between ourselves and the Chinese. This arrangement of the difficulty between Russia and China in favour of the latter appears, therefore, to be the introduction of a more difficult and complicated controversy between England and China.—*Spectator*.

THE IGNORANCE OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

As proof of the ignorance that prevails among the leading military officers of China as to the requirements necessary to place their country on a war footing with Western Powers, the following narrative, culled from the Shanghai correspondent's letter to the *Times*, is important:—

Regarding the prospects of war, or plans for war, the Chinese military mandarins with whom I have conversed know very little. The following is the substance of a conversation I had with an admiral the other day, a man of more than ordinary intelligence, as military mandarins go:—

"The Viceroy has sent me a list of the Russian fleet, of the size of its ships, the weight of the guns carried, and the number of their crews. They number about 16,000 men in all, and are stationed at a place I never heard of, called Wladivostock. How far is that from Russia? Is it in China? The Russians cannot possibly come up the Yangtze, and P'eng, our Admiral-in-Chief, has written to the Emperor not to be afraid; P'eng guarantees with his head that not a single Russian ship will ever go up the Min (to Foochow) the Whangpoo (to Shanghai,) or the Yangtze. The embouchure of the Grand Canal at Kwachow, and the commanding positions at Chinkiang are being well looked after; and Liu K'un-yi, the Viceroy at Nanking, has orders to stake the Yangtze, if necessary. If your foreign merchant steamers are stopped, it can't be helped. You need not laugh at our troops being armed with matchlocks. I consider it a great advantage. If we fight, we shall beat the Russians, and capture their rifles, and our soldiers will use them, because they know rifle drill. But if the Russians beat us, and capture our matchlocks, they won't be able to use them, because they do not know matchlock drill. So the advantage is clearly with us. I am a Hunan man, and nine-tenths of the Chinese army officers and men are Hunan men. Over 200,000 men have been enlisted in my province during the last few years, and there are plenty more of us who do not fear death. The recruiting agents of three provincial Governments are busy getting more men now. The war party, as against the anti-war party at Peking, is simply Hunan against the rest of China. At the present moment in our Empire, there are four Governor-Generals, eight Imperial Commissioners, and seven generals, all eager for war, and every one of them is a Hunan man. Liu Chin-t'ang at Kashgar; Tso Tsung-t'ang, Governor-General of Kansu; Tseng Kuo-ch'uan, the Commander-in-Chief at Shanhai Kuan; P'eng, the Admiral of the Yangtze; and Pao Ch'ao, in command of the reserves and the recruiting at Hankow, are every one of them Hunan men. What can Li Hung-chang and the Tsung-li Yamèn do against the influence of all these? As for Li Han-chang, his brother, he is no better than—"

The worthy admiral here got very abusive, and to calm him I showed him a Winchester repeating rifle, but he would not look at it, although I assured him that it fired 13 rounds, and that each Russian carried six.

My informant's opinions are not valuable on their intrinsic merits, but they are not without importance as showing the views with regard to probable hostilities held by the leading military officers in China. These officers are sometimes, as in this case, bluff, manly fellows, whose conversation has an honest ring of healthy patriotism, but they are invariably ignorant and unteachable in time of peace. And if there can be degrees in ignorance so dense as to be absolutely inconceivable in men who have ears to hear, the most conservative and stupid are the same Hunan men whose readiness to die and ability to serve their country are so much vaunted by my friend the Admiral. Among them, of course, there are notable exceptions, such as Kuo Sung-tao, the late Ambassador to England, and the different members of the great governing family of Tseng; but, as a rule, Hunan men, gentle and simple, are ignorant to a degree and invariably rude to strangers and foreigners. No foreigner has shown himself inside the walls of Chang Shafoo, the capital of Hunan, since the treaty of Tientsin was ratified twenty years ago, without having his head broken, and even at this moment Englishmen only travel in the province at the risk of their lives. And just as the common people are ignorant and boisterous in their acts, so Hunan officials are rude and boisterous in their opinions, and if any section of them should ever become the guiding spirits of this nation, as appears not at all improbable, and be allowed to overrule the counsels of men like Prince Kung and Li Hung-chang, they are certain to adopt a spirited foreign policy that can only end in disaster.

The moral of the whole of this letter is one that I have again and again had occasion to draw—viz., that China's strength, as at present developed for purposes of war, is much over-estimated. Even Colonel Gordon himself, who returned to China expecting to find a wonderful change in the country from which he had been absent 20 years, and who had during that time read of Chinese arsenals, fleets, torpedoes, and foreign-drilled troops, had a rude waking up, and had to confess that the new China he had heard of was after all the old China he knew, with a little veneer.

LOSS OF THE "ELLA BEATRICE."

By the *Kokonoye Maru*, from Hakodate, arrived the shipwrecked crew of the British barque *Ella Beatrice*, which was wrecked on the northern coast of Japan on the 7th of February last. From the chief officer we have obtained the following particulars of the disaster.

The *Ella Beatrice*, Captain Thompson, left Shanghai on the 22nd January last, in ballast for Hakodate, having been chartered to load seaweed back to Shanghai. Everything went well until the 28th January, the vessel making good headway and there being every prospect of a quick and successful passage. After that some very heavy snow-storms were experienced from S.E. to W.N.W. On the 30th, as the vessel was proceeding under the lower topsails, reefed fore and fore-topmast staysails, the wind suddenly veered from S.E. to W.N.W., and brought with it a heavy fall of snow. It carried away the main-topmast and foresail, and to save the vessel from capsizing the sails had to be let go. As soon as possible sails were clewed up and the ship hove-to on the port tack. On the 31st, the gale still continued with great violence, and the cold was so intense that every sea shipped froze in five minutes on the deck, and several of the men were frost-

bitten. On Monday morning, at daylight, the weather moderated somewhat, and the lower main topsail was bent, and fore-topmast staysail were set, and the ship's head put on her course. Moderately fine weather was experienced till the fourth of February, when the weather became thick and a heavy snow-storm was experienced, with strong variable winds and heavy cross seas, which, though the vessel's draught was light, swept her decks, and she had to be hove-to again and remained hove-to till the 6th, when it was found that she was drifting near the land, and there was nothing to do but to put on sail and run before the wind to the east. At 3 p.m. the island of Kokoshima was sighted about five miles N.N.W. The weather was so thick that the land could only be discerned at times, and then only the mountain tops. At five o'clock, land was discerned on the starboard bow, and here the ship's troubles commenced in earnest. The vessel's head was turned to the S.W., and at 8 p.m. land was seen right ahead. Wore ship to the north and east. Violent squalls were blowing at the time, and at 10.30 p.m., land was discovered again right ahead, distant about two miles. The ship was again wore round to the south-west, and remained on that tack till 11.30 p.m., when land appeared in front. Once more an attempt was made to extricate the vessel from the labyrinth of difficulties which encircled her on all sides, and her head was turned to the north-east. Being so close to the land on all sides the sea was very lumpy and a heavy current was running to the south-east. In a few moments all was darkness and every one on board felt that their lives were not worth purchasing, expecting every moment the final crash. They had not long to wait. At 1.30 a.m. on the 7th, the barque brought her wanderings to a termination by running on a sandy beach on the mainland about forty or fifty miles from Hakodate. The foremast was cut away to ease the ship, but, unfortunately for those on board, she gave a lurch which turned her deck so that it received the full force of the sea, and it was not long until a hole was knocked right through her deck and side. An attempt was made to get a boat out, but the sea prevented this; and as a break in the dismal gloom enabled the crew to see the land close by, it was resolved to remain on the wreck till daylight, if she held together; and, if she went, to get ashore as best they could. As the chief officer, Mr. Kennedy, remarked, "It was only death which stared them in the face, anyhow." The vessel did hold together, and at daylight about three hundred natives were seen on the shore, two of whom bravely swam through the cold surf with a small rope and climbed up the ship's side. One end of a heavy rope was then made fast to the ship and the other end given to the two Japanese, who swam ashore with it, and the natives assisted the worn-out mariners to land, all getting ashore in safety, but having lost all their earthly possessions except what they had on their backs. The Japanese, as soon as the wrecked barque was discovered, immediately made a large shed of mats, in which was lighted an immense wood fire, and as each of the ship-wrecked mariners were hauled through the surf, they were carried to the fire, where they were only too glad to be able to warm their almost frozen frames, thoroughly appreciating the thoughtful kindness of a people whose language and customs they were totally unacquainted with. As soon as the shipwrecked crew were well warmed, they were conducted by an officer to a Japanese house, where a repast of fish and rice awaited the almost famished men, who had not had a full meal for a couple of days and were glad to behold the good things provided.

The local government immediately sent word to Hakodate, and on the sixth day after the wreck Mr. Thomson, shipbuilder at Hakodate, who had been despatched by Mr. Consul Quin to the scene of the wreck, arrived, accompanied by two Japanese officials; and a couple of days afterwards the captain and crew of the ill-fated *Ella Beatrice* took their leave of the hospitable people whom fate had cast them among, thankful for all the kindness they had received, and proceeded to Hakodate; there they remained a week or so until the departure of the *Kokonoye Maru*, which brought all but the captain to Yokohama. The chief officer having reported himself to H.B.M.'s Consul, was ordered to take the men to Mr. McKenzie's hotel and wait there till further orders.—*Japan Gazette.*

Law Reports.

H.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1881.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

Messrs. FERGUSON & Co. Appellants, v.
Messrs. SIETAS & Co. Respondents.

Both the appellants and respondents are merchants carrying on business at Chefoo, and on the 15th of September last, Messrs. Sietas & Co. obtained judgment in the Consular Court there against Messrs. Ferguson & Co., as the agents of the China Coast Steam Navigation Company at that port, for the sum of \$392.50, with costs, for damage to a quantity of canvas consigned to the respondents by the steamer *Sin Nansing*. Messrs. Ferguson and Co. appealed against the decision of the Consular Court at Chefoo, and the following application was now made by them.

"The appellants move that the respondents may be ordered to give further security for the appellants' costs of this appeal, and that proceedings may be directed to be stayed in the meantime. And that the costs of this motion and of the order to be made thereon may be costs of the appeal."

Mr. DOWDALL appeared for the appellants.

The respondents were unrepresented.

Mr. DOWDALL, after reading the motion, said that in the suit instituted by Messrs. Sietas & Co. against Messrs. Ferguson & Co., the former had given security for costs in the sum of Tls. 20. He did not think that amount was large enough originally, and there now seemed a prospect that costs would be increased. In the event of the appellants obtaining a decision favourable to them, they had no means of recovering the costs from the respondents unless a sum was paid into Court, as, not being British subjects, they were not amenable to the Supreme Court. He understood that Messrs. Ferguson & Co. had deposited \$150.

His LORDSHIP observed that the Tls. 20 referred to had been a deposit for costs in the original suit, and that the \$150 was deposited on the appeal. He did not agree with the learned Counsel that Tls. 20 was an insufficient amount when it was paid. If the respondents had been British subjects, there would of course have been no ground for this motion, but as they were not, and in the event of a decision reversing the judgment given in the lower Court with costs, Messrs. Ferguson & Co. would have no means of obtaining those costs except by the institution of a suit in their own Court, it would be proper, under Rule 263, to order the respondents to make a further deposit for costs, or to furnish the bond of a British subject for them. This was the first time that such an application had been made, and he should make no order as to the costs of it. The order would be that the respondents should deposit for costs the same amount that had been paid by the appellants.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 24th March.
Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.
LOUIS CARION v. J. D. CLARKE.
Claim for Wages.

The plaintiff in this suit, a Portuguese compositor, lately employed in the office of the *Shanghai Mercury*, sought to recover from the defendant, the manager and part proprietor of that paper, \$39.16, alleged to be due to him from the 1st of February to the 17th of March, on which day he left defendant's employ.

Defendant had paid \$17.20 into Court, that being the sum he considered to be due to the plaintiff. He explained that it was always the rule of the office to pay the wages for any one month in the middle of the next, to prevent the men leaving without giving a month's notice. The plaintiff had been given to understand this rule when he was engaged, which was on the 4th of August last, at a salary of \$25 a month. His wages, therefore, for February would not be due till the 19th of March.

In answer to His HONOUR, plaintiff stated that he left the defendant's employ on account of words that passed between him and Mr. Milley, the foreman in the office. He said this occurred on the 16th of February, and that he gave defendant notice that he should leave on the following day, and that he did leave on the 17th March.

Defendant produced the time-book of the office, from which it appeared that the plaintiff had been absent from duty on the 27th and 28th of January, and an entry had been made by Mr. Milley on the latter of these days as to notice given to him by the plaintiff.

After hearing further statements from both parties, and examining the accounts handed into Court, His HONOUR adjourned the further hearing of the case till half-past ten o'clock on the 26th instant.

26th March.

The hearing of this case, in which the plaintiff, formerly a compositor of the *Shanghai Mercury*, sought to recover \$39.50 for wages alleged to be due to him from the defendant, one of the proprietors of the journal, was resumed from Wednesday last.

WILLIAM THOMAS MILLEY, deposed—I am the foreman of the *Mercury* printing office. I wrote "N." in the compositor's time-book on the 28th of January, for my guidance, because Mr. Clarke had given plaintiff notice to leave on that day. That occurred because plaintiff had been abusive to me, and made false statements about me. Mr. Clarke had some conversation with plaintiff later in the day and I thought the matter had been passed over, and I thought so still more when the plaintiff did not leave on the 28th of February. I only spoke to the plaintiff about coming to his work late. Nothing occurred subsequent to the 28th of January; nothing at all on the 16th of February.

His HONOUR said that he should only allow pay for two days' absence to be deducted from the account, as Mr. Milley had noted in the time-book that one day's absence was on account of illness. He said that he could not allow the \$5 that defendant claimed from the plaintiff as he had been under the necessity of engaging another man at a higher salary to take his place, because, according to the arrangement between the parties, the plaintiff forfeited half a month's pay by leaving without giving a month's notice, but defendant could deduct \$12.50, the amount of plaintiff's salary for half a month.

The defendant said he would abandon his claim to the \$5 referred to, and accept the \$12.50. He had paid \$17.20 into Court. He had allowed the full pay for a month and a half, and had deducted \$2.50 for three days' absence, \$5 that had been referred to, and \$12 which the plaintiff owed the compositors of the office.

His HONOUR said that judgment must be given for the amount that had been paid into Court, as the defendant had thereby acknowledged his liability to that extent. Defendant, however, had been entitled to retain half-a-month's pay, \$12.50, so that he had paid in \$7.50 too much, as he had only claimed \$5, which could not be allowed, instead of that amount. The plaintiff would, therefore, receive \$12.50, being \$7.50 more than he should have had. There would be no costs.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 21st March.
Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.
R. (CHARLES DOWLING WHITTY) v. ROBERT DOUGLAS MARSHALL.
Assault.

Defendant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Marshall, Marsh & Co., of Hongkew, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with having assaulted the complainant on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

In reply to his WORSHIP, defendant said that he and the complainant had horsewhipped each other, but that the latter was the aggressor.

CHARLES DOWLING WHITTY, deposed—I am a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. On Friday afternoon, I was riding with Mr. Birt along the road running from the Settlement to the Camp Hotel. Mr. Birt was on my right hand. The defendant came along the road behind us in a carriage, and driving very recklessly. Just as he came abreast of us one of the wheels of his vehicle touched my foot, and I asked him to keep on his own side of the road. He then drove on. On arriving at Mr. Birt's place I stayed there a little time, and as Mr. Birt had some business affairs to attend to, I resumed my ride down the road. After going a short distance I met the defendant coming along the road towards Shanghai, and driving very fast and about all over the road. I then asked him why he did not keep to either one side of the road or the other. I did not understand what he said in reply. I continued my ride, and on my return journey to Shanghai, I met him mounted on a pony with a long whip in his hand. He struck me twice with the whip and knocked my hat off. He then went some distance back towards the Settlement and waited for me again. As I approached him, he put his pony across my path saying that he would give it me this time with the butt end of the whip. He struck me twice with his whip, and I struck him twice with my riding-whip, and upset him out of the saddle.

ROBERT DOUGLAS MARSHALL, deposed—On Friday afternoon I was out driving, and was going down the middle of the road. My pony shied at a barrow as I passed the complainant. If he had been on the right side of the road I should have passed him all right. As I met him in my carriage, while returning to the Settlement, he said, "If you don't keep your own side of the road, I'll give you a d—d good horse-whipping." I went home, saddled a pony, and went out with a whip. When I saw him I barred his way with my pony, and would not allow him to pass without an explanation of the language he had used to me before my wife. He struck me with his riding-whip, and I struck him. I went further up the road and waited, intending to ask for further explanation. My whip was broken. It was a long whip. I did not use the butt-end. About half an hour elapsed between the time that the prosecutor insulted me, and the time of my striking him.

WILLIAM BIRT, deposed—I am a merchant residing at Shanghai. On Friday afternoon, I saw the defendant, who came to my place on business. He seemed very much excited, and said that the complainant had insulted him in the presence of his wife by saying "You b—d fool, why didn't you keep on one side of the road or the other?" He pointed to a whip he had with him, and said that he was going to horsewhip the complainant. I told him that I did not believe Mr. Whitty had used such language, and advised him to give up any idea of doing such a thing as committing an assault.

JOHN MELANCTHON RINGER, deposed—I am a merchant residing in Shanghai. On Friday afternoon I was taking a walk down to Mr. Little's place with Mr. Brown. As we were returning, we heard a pony behind us and defendant soon overtook us. I noticed that he had a rather peculiar whip for a man to have who was riding a pony, and drew Mr. Brown's attention to the circumstance. Defendant said to us, "I've brought this whip out to whip a d—d scoundrel, and have it out with him; he called me a b—d fool before my wife." Mr. Brown and I did not go far from the spot; as Mr. Whitty approached, defendant blocked his road

with his pony. Mr. Whitty's pony swerved, his hind legs going a little way down the bank. Mr. Whitty came up the bank on the other side of the defendant, who struck him twice. Complainant returned the blows, and defendant rolled off his pony on the ground. Defendant struck Mr. Whitty first.

Complainant, recalled,—I saw that defendant had a lady with him in the carriage as he was returning. I asked him why he did not keep on the right side of the road. I did not use the language attributed to me.

His WORSHIP, addressing the defendant, characterised the whole affair as one of a most lawless kind. He pointed out that the statements he had made as to the language alleged to have been used by the prosecutor did not agree, and he saw no reason to believe either of them. He (His Worship) was not by any means satisfied that Mr. Whitty used any of those words; indeed, he thought it most unlikely. But even if such had been the case, it was a most improper course to take to go home, mount a pony and get a whip, and then go out and waylay any one in the manner that had been adopted. Such conduct could not be tolerated, and he should therefore inflict a fine of \$25, and bind the defendant over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace.

R. (Captain BOWEN) v. ALEXANDER SHARP.

Drunkness and Neglect of Duty.

The defendant, the third officer of the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Tunsin*, appeared in answer to two summonses, one of which charged him with having been drunk on Friday last when the steamer was leaving Shanghai, and the other with having been guilty of a similar offence on the morning of Sunday last.

The charges were admitted.

Captain BOWEN said that on Saturday morning when he arrived at Ningpo, he had taken defendant before the British Consul there, and the latter promised that he would not get drunk again. In spite of this he was intoxicated while on watch at five o'clock the next morning. He had only been taken on the steamer last Wednesday, having then just arrived from Hongkong.

Defendant said he was very sorry for what he had done.

His WORSHIP considered it his duty in this case to inflict a punishment in the interest of the owners of the steamer, the complainant and the public. It had been stated that there were sometimes as many as 700 persons on the steamer; so a great responsibility must rest on an officer of the watch, and the Captain of the *Tunsin* could not trust the defendant after breaking his promise in that way. He should sentence the defendant to imprisonment with hard labour for one week on each charge, without the option of a fine.

24th March.

R. (Captain COLLEDGE) v. G. LANG.

Refusal of Duty.

Defendant, a fireman belonging to the *s.s. Larch*, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with having refused duty this morning.

The charge was admitted, defendant stating that he had committed the offence because he wished to be discharged in order to obtain a situation he thought was open on board an American man-of-war.

His WORSHIP ordered him to go back to his ship, and the captain promised to discharge him the first time an opportunity presented itself for Lang to get such employment as he had mentioned.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines (space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael*; each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 28TH MARCH, 1881.

PIECE GOODS.—At the date of our last report a very large business was doing in Grey goods, only a portion of which could be particularised then, the move was from Tientsin, and it was quite evident that the news there was very good, it appears that the first shipments went off at once at covering and paying rates, and that plenty more goods were required.

During the last week the market for most Cotton goods has been active, Grey Shirtings of all weights, White Shirtings of all qualities, 7-lbs. T-Cloths, American goods, and some Fancy Cottons came in for the enquiry, and sales mount up to a respectable amount; the goods that however have been neglected are English Drills, Jeans, Sheetings, 8-lbs. and 6-lbs. T-Cloths; their turn must come some time, but holders are impatient. Woollens also show a general improvement, a feeling of confidence having returned, and prices at auction recovering, quotations are still much below those current two months since.

The demand for Grey goods was freely met by both importers and speculators, who were generally content with former quotations, some goods such as common Shirtings are certainly higher, latterly a candareen more has been obtained for best goods, and at auction, rates for everything are higher by 2 to 3 candareens; at the end of the week reports came from Tientsin of lower quotations, and buyers tried to make the market out lower here, but the River dealers came to the rescue, and bought freely; importers must now find themselves with small stocks of Shirtings, as few goods are now arriving.

The Newchwang steamers left last week, and took up an unusually large quantity of goods of all kinds, the reports from there are considered very favourable, produce was arriving freely from the country, and shippers hope that at last they are to have a good season again. Japan is not taking many goods, the currency difficulty still impedes the market, and heavy Shirtings for the Korean market have not been in much demand.

GREY SHIRTINGS, 8.4-lbs.—Sales reported are about 150,000 pieces of Eagle XX at £1.86 to 1.87, Hand and Branch at £1.85, Mandarin at £1.82, Two Feathers at £1.82, Butterfly at £1.80, Green Phoenix A at £1.79, Lion and Arrow N. 500 at £1.76, Two Butterflies at £1.75, Beaver at £1.72 to 1.73, Blue Cormorant and Red Pagoda at £1.72, Green Dragon at £1.71, Blue Buffalo at £1.69, Red Pheasant and Pakwa at £1.69, Red Dragon at £1.66, Blue Railway and Cock at £1.65, Blue Monster at £1.62 to 1.63, Red Cormorant, Red Buffalo, Blue Fish, Pagoda, and Red Swan at £1.62, Steamer at £1.61, Swan, and Horse at £1.60, Black Railway at £1.58, Small Lion and Flag at £1.57, Blue Glove, Woman C. Red Fish Black Deagon at £1.54, Red Fish (22,500 pieces) at £1.52, Ship and Pau-shun 2-Lion at £1.48, Warrior at £1.47, Red Railway at £1.46 and Blue Shan-suey at £1.45. An active demand has continued all through the week, most of the purchases were made for Tientsin but latterly the Hankow dealers have been buying large lots at steady rates, common qualities continue very scarce, and consequently are saleable at higher rates, medium qualities have been selling freely, best goods have been in moderate enquiry, latterly there having been a good demand for Dewhurst's Eagles.

7-lbs.—1,500 pieces Blue Joss sold at £1.45. Very few goods are offering and the market is higher.

6-lbs.—At the Yuen-fong Auction, a small lot went at high rates, there is an active demand for goods near at hand, and quite 5 cand. more can be obtained.

9.12 to 10-lbs.—Sales reported are 30,000 pieces of Red Stag at £2.42, Tae-ho Stag at £2.35, Blue Dragon at £2.27, Butterfly at £2.25, Sea Lion and Two Elephant at £2.20 to 2.25, Eagle at £2.21 to 2.23, Dollar at £2.21, Blue Fox and Blue Star at £2.20, Steamer at £2.15, Pagoda at £2.12.

A good demand continues especially from the River Ports, prices are firm, and a little higher for ordinary qualities, the best goods for Japan are however not moving.

T-CLOTHS.—7-lb.—Sales are given of about 30,000 pieces Four Eagles at £1.47, Cock at £1.42, Two Phoenix at £1.37, Blue Butterfly at £1.31, Hand and Branch at £1.28, Steamer at 1.27, Blue Buffalo, Sea Lion, and Red Stag E H at £1.21, Red Dragon at £1.18, Horse, Green Stag and Two-Cash at £1.16, Green Stag No. 2, Silver Phoenix, Boy, and Green Star at £1.15.

There has been a steady demand from Tientsin, and the market is without much change; besides above, a quantity of second hand cargo was resold, and prices now are firm, common cloth has, however, not yet come in for any demand.

6-lbs. have not yet been enquired for.

8-lbs.—Sales are 2,250 pieces of Dollar at £1.57, and Three-Cash at £1.48. The market is quiet, but steady.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Sales have been reported of 15,500 pieces No. 900 at £2.55, Beaver No. 350 at £2.20, Kungping Stag at £2.00, Gold Horse Head No. 2 at £1.94, Horse at £1.90, Green Cock at £1.85, Red Pheasant at £1.82, Cock at £1.80, Red Phoenix at £1.70, Man and Horse at £1.66 to 1.67, Gold Bird at £1.62 to 1.63, Gold Stag at £1.60, and 56-reed Gold Bird at £1.50, Flower at £1.42.

A good business has been done, and this time the enquiry has run more on 72-reeds, and on common 64-reeds which have been so neglected before; prices for the latter especially are decidedly higher.

DRILLS.—The best English only have been saleable, and small lots have sold at £3.10 to 3.15, whilst 1,875 pieces Man and Stork sold "to arrive" at £3.15, Common goods are quite nominal.

Of American, further lots, say 2,700 pieces have sold at £3.30 for Pepperell, and £3.25 for Stark Lion, whilst 1,500 pieces Pepperell sold "to arrive" at £3.27.

The few goods here are firmly held, latest reports from Tientsin make the market there lower, and buyers are trying to make it lower here.

SHEETINGS.—English have not been moving, resales of American 4,800 pieces Indian Head were made at £2.99 but nothing has been done by importers. Reports from the North are not so promising, and the market is quiet.

Of 12-lbs. Shirtings 6,000 pieces Na-hua R. were sold at £2.62 to 2.64 and of English 1,440 pieces Pahwa sold at £2.70.

The market for American goods is lower, sellers pressing sales, English are unchanged and saleable.

FANCY COTTONS.—Black Velvets have recovered at auction about half a candareen, and 210 pieces sold at £0.14, Turkey Red Cambrics have been in active demand for the North at higher prices, and the auction rates show some improvement 1,000 pieces sold at £1.59 for 2-lbs. Flower, and of Turkey Red T-Cloths, sales are given of 1,850 pieces at £2.75, for 4½-lbs. Moon at £1.97, for 3½-lbs. Two-Lion, and £2.45 for Shan Suey.

Of Black Velveteens 150 pieces 18-inch sold at 13 candareens. White and Figured Muslins are not so much wanted and are weaker.

Cashmeres Twills and Chintzes are steady. Of Gentian Shirtings 1,000 pieces Stag sold at £2.20, Dyed Brocades are scarce and wanted. Mahomedan Cloth has been sold at £0.12.

WOOLLENS.—Camlets have recovered at auction 2 to 3 mace, and buyers are showing more confidence as clearances are good, 250 pieces Pagoda Scarlet and Green were placed at £11.40. Long Ella have also recovered a little from their late fall, and Scarlet are higher, common goods have been sold at £3.40. Lastings have been saleable for Tientsin and Newchwang, but prices generally are lower. Figured Orleans are quiet, 1,200 pieces Cock sold at £2.82 up to 2.90 for special colors. Plain Lustres are not selling. Spanish Stripes have recovered considerably, some colors being last week as much as 2 to 3 candareens per yard higher at auction. Medium Cloth is quiet, and is not going off in any quantities this season, prices are nominally the same. Russian Cloth is firm, with very little of good quality offering on the market, common is not wanted for Tientsin.

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

	Total.
"Kin-Ming"—22nd March—	
WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed Red Dragon at £1.20 to 1.20½	= 250 pcs.
"E-Ho"—23rd March—	
GREY SHIRTINGS—8.4-lbs. Blue Dragon at £1.72½ to 1.73; Black Dragon at £1.53½ to 1.53¾; Tiger and Tree at £1.84 to 1.84½; Green Dragon at £1.69½ to 1.69¾; 9.12-lbs. Blue Dragon at £2.15½ to 2.18; Green Dragon at £2.00½ to 2.10	= 1,800 pcs.
T-CLOTHS—8-lbs. Blue Dragon and Flag at £1.43¾; Red Dragon at £1.39¾ to 1.40; Black Dragon at £1.36½; 7-lbs. Blue Monster at £1.18¾; Red Dragon T G at £1.19; Red Dragon T C at £1.18¾	= 1,240 "
WHITE SHIRTINGS—O. at £2.12½ to 2.17½; Red Dragon at £1.58 to 1.58½; Green Dragon at £1.76½	= 600 "
JEANS—8-lbs. Green Dragon at £1.51½	= 100 "
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—2½-lbs. Ship at £1.60; 2½ to 2½-lbs. Wheelbarrow at £1.51½ to 1.58	= 280 "
"T-CLOTHS—5 to 6-lbs. Ship at £2.44½ to 2.50½	= 150 "
"Nie Kee"—23rd March—	
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—2½-lbs. Fisherman at £1.65—200 pcs.; 2½-lbs. Lion at £1.62—160 pcs.; 2½-lbs. Phoenix at £1.64½—240 pcs.; 1½ to 2½-lbs. Watch at £1.51½ to 1.62—371 pcs.; 1½-lbs. Sun at £1.50½—94 pcs.	= 1,065 pcs.
TURKEY RED T-CLOTHS—5½ to 6½-lbs. Bat at £2.51½ to 2.82	= 420 "
"Yuen-fong"—24th March—	
DRILLS—14-lbs. Dragon at £1.71¾	= 390 "
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. Blue Man and Gun at £1.17½—500 pcs.; 8-lbs. Red Man and Gun at £1.42—600 pcs.	= 1,100 "
WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed Blue Lighthouse at £1.63½ to 1.64½	= 1,500 "
BLACK VELVETS—22 in Woman at £0.14½	= 150 "
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Two-Man at £1.45½; Camel at £1.45½; 6-lbs. Two-Man at £1.28½ to 1.29; 7-lbs. Camel at £1.40½; 9.12-lbs. Red Man and Gun at £2.19½ to 2.20; 10-lbs. Red Man and Gun at £2.22 to 2.22½; Blue Man and Gun at £2.13 to 2.13½	= 3,950 "
"Tsang-tah"—28th instant—	
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Blue Cormorant at £1.71; Blue Pagoda at £1.69½ to 1.70; Blue Buffalo at £1.67½ to 1.68; Red Buffalo at £1.61½; 9.12-lbs. Blue Pagoda at £2.21½	= 1,650 pcs.

SUNDRY AUCTIONS—

T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. (Damaged) Horse at £1.10; Eye at £1.26½	Total.	150	pcs.
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—3-lbs. Gold Lion at £1.75½		100	"
BLACK VELVETS—22 in. Woman at £0.14.62½ to 0.14.7		300	"
WHITE SHIRTINGS—Two Anchors at £2.18		100	"
AMERICAN DRILLS—(Damaged) Dragon at £3.20 to 3.23; Tiger at £3.17		210	"
" SHEETINGS—(Damaged) Lion at £3.20; Jeans (damaged) Beaver at £2.20		80	"

AUCTIONS OF WOOLLENS.

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Total Sales
KIN-MING, 22nd inst.												
Camlets C.P.H. p. pec. £	11.44/51	11.41/6	11.67/77	11.21/36	10.99	11.53	10.85/92	12.64	11.86/7	Magenta. 10.89	RL. Blue. 9.01/10.11	
Sales, pcs...	660	100	110	80	40	10	20	10	40	10	20	1,100
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pec. £	5.79/81											
Sales, pcs...	240											240
Lasting, Lion per pec. £					9.96/10							
Sales, pcs...					200							200
" Elephant p. pec. £					8.19/22							100
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. £	0.56½		0.54.4	0.55.8								
Sales, pcs...	24		24	24								72
E-wo, 23rd inst.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pec. £	11.41/43	11.17½/8	11.68	11.43	10.92½			11.90	11.48			
Sales, pcs...	120	30	60	30	10			30	20			300
" W.C.D. per pec. £	11.10	10.12½/5	10.97½	10.37½	9.92½							
Sales, pcs...	60	40	30	10	* 10							150
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pec. £	5.68/9											
Sales, pcs...	100											100
Sp. Stripes " p. yd. £	0.53.7/9	0.54.3	0.54.1	0.54.1	0.53.7		0.53.9					
Sales, pcs...	42	6	24	12	6		6					96
YUEN-FONG, 24th inst.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pec. £	11.30/32½	10.72½/5	11.40/7½	11.17½	10.75		10.97½/11	12.00	11.52½		10.00	
Sales, pcs...	160	50	110	10	10		20	10	10		10	390
" G.G. per pec. £	11.47/50	11.15/20	11.57½/60	11.37½	10.97½		11.85/90	12.20	11.67½		10.27½	
Sales, pcs...	170	60	100	10	10		20	20	10		10	400
Long Ells " per pec. £	5.72		5.20									
Sales, pcs...	60		40									100
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. £	0.56/56½	0.55½	0.57/57½		0.52			0.47½	0.52½			
Sales, pcs...	66	12	30		6			† 6	6			126
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Sp. Stripes, Horse p. yd. £	0.54½/54½	0.55	0.54.6/54.7		0.53.6†		0.46.6§	0.49.6¶	Magenta. 0.45.1			
Sales, pcs...	66	6	24		6		6	6	6			120
" H.H. per yd. £	0.54.9/5	0.55.8/9	0.55.8/56		0.53.8		0.54.9/5					
Sales, pcs...	192	48	48		24		48					360
Long Ells, H.H. p. pec. £	5.63/4											
Sales, pcs...	500											500
Camlets, Godiva p. pec. £	11.10		11.19/20	10.92½					11.07½			
Sales, pcs...	30		20	10					10			70
" House and Ship £	10.97/97½	10.32										
Sales, pcs...	40	10										50
" Woman (Dut) (gd) £		17.00										
Sales, pcs...		20										20

* 5 pcs. Light Gentian. † 3 pcs. Magenta. ‡ 3 pcs. Indigo. § 3 pcs. Brown. ¶ 3 pcs. Green.

STATEMENTS OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH, 1881.

GOODS.	Deliveries.		Imports.		Stocks as published by Shanghai Gen. Chamber of Commerce, 1st Jan., 1881.	Present Estimate.
	For Week.	From 1st Jan., 1881, to date.	For Week.	From 1st Jan., 1881, to date.		
GREY SHIRTINGS	86,820	740,212	75,125	764,775	792,414	816,977
T-CLOTHS, 32 in.	24,400	320,474	27,305	247,740	* 805,674	870,240
" 36 in.	7,670		21,270	137,300		
WHITE SHIRTINGS	21,293	218,947	35,559	282,462	231,167	294,682
DRILLS—English	5,515	43,670	8,830	109,723	250,198	316,251
" Dutch	1,500	3,000	1,500	3,000		
" American	2,625	23,297	150	40,910	13,590	37,203
JEANS—English	1,210	18,360	2,554	28,044	124,030	133,714
" Dutch		30		1,720	4,020	5,710
" American	300	6,000		10,400	6,600	11,000
SHEETINGS—English	1,080	15,730	3,609	25,714	63,497	73,481
" American	6,870	57,750	5,075	71,240	49,630	63,120
DYED SHIRTINGS	2,400	23,195	1,219	5,246	10,250	
" BROCADES	579	5,235	1,000	3,599	4,345	2,700
" DAMASKS	202	3,486	210	5,279	3,407	5,200
CHINTZES	3,444	22,996	1,774	35,362	51,397	63,763
PRINTED TWEELS	1,092	23,918	1,559	38,140	40,573	54,795
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS	5,309	46,391	6,656	49,070	44,094	47,673
WHITE SPOTS AND BROCADES		50	250	1,249	550	1,749
VELVETS	504	7,486	1,188	14,098	10,256	25,868
VELVETEENS	60	1,476	270	3,457	1,386	3,367
MUSLINS	12,850	65,557	2,200	42,153	92,386	68,982
COTTON LASTINGS	3,587	14,957	2,799	26,087	23,225	34,355
TAFFACHELAS		1,500		3,454		
MOHAMEDAN CLOTH	80	1,280	120	4,161		
HANDKERCHIEFS	5,128	64,162	4,960	122,760	105,633	164,231
COTTON YARNS	200	2,120	210	604	7,331	5,815
SPANISH STRIPES	964	7,654	492	11,528	17,394	21,268
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS	204	5,844	488	2,453	12,884	23,143
RUSSIAN CLOTHS	300		240	3,390	9,960	
CAMLETS	2,160	25,988	1,000	25,739	29,337	29,088
LONG ELLS	1,140	13,920	500	19,339	37,220	42,639
LASTINGS	1,110	13,490	2,160	20,919	13,170	20,599
" Crape	180	880		320	7,284	6,724
LOSTRES—Plain	250	1,920	500	1,500	† 2,550	2,130
" Figured	4,150	31,274	3,766	41,732	102,738	113,196
" Crape				310	† 7,410	7,720

* T-Cloths were considered to be under estimated.

† These two classes look as though they were mixed.

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
Cotton Piece Goods.				Cotton Piece Goods.			
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	BROAD CLOTH.....		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs.	per piece	1.25	@ 1.30	per yard		1.25	@ 1.60
7-lbs.	"	1.33	" 1.45	CAMLETS.....			
8½ to 8½-lbs.	"	1.45	" 1.85	English, SS, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted.		per piece	107.0
Dewhurst XX	"	1.87	"	LONG ELLS—			
9 to 9½-lbs.	nom.	1.90	" 2.05	Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.		per piece	5.40
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality	"	2.10	" 2.25	Assorted		"	5.00
best quality	"	2.30	" 2.60	LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in.		per piece	7.50
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.		"	3.20
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed	"	1.40	" 1.60	LUSTRES, Assorted		nom.	2.70
60 reed	nom.	1.55	" 1.80	ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.		"	2.80
64 reed	"	1.62	" 1.87	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.		"	2.90
64 reed best	"	1.95	" 2.05	Metals and Sundries.			
66 to 72 reed	"	2.05	" 2.30	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs		per picul	15.25
best	"	2.30	" 2.70	Ore		"	4.50
AMERICAN DRILLS—				QUICKSILVER		"	44.00
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.	"	3.15	" 3.30	TIN PLATES—14 x 10		per box	3.90
AMERICAN JEANS—				STEEL		per picul	3.10
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs.	"	2.10	" 2.25	Bamboo		"	3.10
AMERICAN SHRETINGS—				TIN, Fong Hing		"	22.00
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best	"	2.85	" 3.00	Quang-dia		"	20.50
ENGLISH DRILLS—				Fok Chok		"	21.50
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.	per piece	1.80	" 2.00	HOOP IRON		"	2.50
best	"	2.25	" 3.20	PIO IRON		per ton	16.00
ENGLISH JEANS—				IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 14		per picul	4.30
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs.	"	1.35	" 1.80	" 11 & 21		"	4.40
ENGLISH SHRETINGS—				" 15 & 25		"	5.20
40 yds. 40 in. 14 & 15 lbs.	per piece	2.07	" 2.20	IRON—Nail Rod—			
DUTCH DRILLS—				Davies' Best		per picul	1.85
30 in. 40 yds.	"	2.15	" 2.45	H. Rogers, Sons & Co.		"	1.80
DUTCH JEANS—				M.M. Crown		"	1.80
30 in. 40 yds.	"	1.60	" 1.97½	Belgian		"	1.55
7-CLOTHS—				Flat and Round		nom.	1.70
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary.	nom. per piece	0.72	" 0.90	Do. Belgian		"	1.50
7-lbs.	nom.	0.76	" 1.02	LEAD, common brands		per picul	4.15
7-lbs.	Mexican	1.12	" 1.48	LB		"	4.30
8 & 8½-lbs. 36 in.	"	1.30	" 1.65	SUGAR—Black, common		per picul	2.90
XX and best	"	1.70	" 1.97½	Formosa		"	3.30
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in.	per doz.	0.45	" 0.47	White, No. 1		"	6.50
" 32 in.	"	0.53	" 0.55	No. 2		"	6.20
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	per piece	2.00	" 2.40	No. 3		"	5.40
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in.	"	2.05	" 2.25	Candy		"	6.40
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.50	" 2.65	PEPPER—Black		"	9.00
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in.	"	3.80	" 4.50	White		"	9.00
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.	per piece	1.00	" 1.35	RATTANS—Common		per picul	2.20
Blue	"	1.13	" 1.23	Good to fine		"	3.00
Brown	nom.	1.20	" 1.35	Best		"	4.50
CASHMERE TWILLS, 25 yds. 28 in.	"	1.65	" 2.00	SAFAN WOOD—			
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 to 3-lbs.	"	1.15	" 1.60	3 pieces to the picul		per picul	2.30
VELVETS, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.14½	" 0.16	6 & 7, " & inf.		"	1.50
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.	"	0.13	" 0.15	SANDALWOOD, South Sea		"	9

METALS.—The Nail-rod Iron market is a little firmer 4,000 bundles Belgian, slightly damaged sold at £1.55 to 1.57½. Lead is also firmer, holders trying to get prices up, very little business, has however been done. Tin is a little higher. Of Tin Plates 800 boxes sold at auction at £3.47½ to 3.52 for damaged.

KEROSENE OIL.—There have been no more auctions of common chops, and the market is decidedly higher, clean lots of Devos have been in some demand for re-shipment, the value has risen to £1.52½, clearances are large, and the market to arrive is also firmer.

OPIUM.—Receipts of Opium since last report		MALWA,	1,010	Chests.	BENGAL,	833	Chests.
Stock on the 15th instant		"	4,410	"	"	1,207	"
	Total...	"	5,420	"	Total...	1,040	"
Deliveries since the 15th instant		"	1,381	"	"	624	"
Present Stock		"	4,039	"	"	1,416	"
Against Stock same time last year		"	5,754½	"	"	2,116	"
Decrease		"	1,715½	"	" Decrease	700	"

SILK.—We quote the following from Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.'s circular :—Prices have given way quite *Tls.* 10 per picul for medium *Tsatlees* bearing a chop, but demand throughout the fortnight has been very trifling, the few settlements reported being principally on Continental account. Bird chop No. 3 and S.S.S. Dollar chop have been purchased at *Tls.* 335 (15s.), Gold Kilin at *Tls.* 307½ (13s. 9d.), some Green Kabings at *Tls.* 285 a 295 (12s. 10d. a 13s. 3d.), and re-reels, which form the bulk of late arrivals, are offering at easier rates. In best chop *Tsatlees* no business is reported at the decline, holders being unwilling to sell at market price. Direct shipments to London since 1st February are unusually small, and add up to 359 bales in all. Stock remains the same, say 3,000 bales.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

29TH MARCH, 1881.

ARRIVALS:—(Since our last report)—March 25th, P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Thibet*, with the English mail, &c.; British barque *Ceres*, from Sydney; 28th, British steamer *Glenorchy*, from London, &c.

DEPARTURES:—(Since our last report)—March 23rd, British ship *Oakworth*, for San Francisco; M. M. Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, with the French mail, &c.; 24th, M. B. Co.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, with the American mail, &c.; 27th, British steamer *Agamemnon*, for London via Amoy.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer *Gwalior* takes about 280 bales of SILK, and about 145 tons TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 1½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 2½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 2½d. On Paris, Bank, 6.45; Private, 6.60 to 6.61. On India, Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 307 to 307½. Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 307 to 307½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½ per cent. discount. Bullion, Gold Bars Peking, Shanghai Tls. 194 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.10 per 100 taels. Canton weight Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.75 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,500 per tael.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 29th March, 1881.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—We note a large business in this stock, to the extent of about 1,600 shares. On the 24th a transaction at 94½ and 72½ for cash, was reported. On the 25th and 26th a number of shares were placed from Hongkong at 94½ for cash, 95½ to 96½ for 30th April, and 100½ for 30th June. Shares also changed hands locally at 94½ and 72½, and 95½ and 72½, for cash. The demand having been supplied, the market is now quieter.

China Coast Steam Navigation Co.—Shares have changed hands at £170.

Shanghai Tug Boat Association.—Business has been done at £110.

Shanghai Gas Co.—The Report and Accounts for 1880 have been published. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on the 31st current. The net profit for the year amounts to £42,027.11, being £6,906.18 more than that of the previous year. Dividends amounting to 1½ have been paid absorbing

There has been carried to a Reserve Fund, and placed as a fixed deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Tls. 16,500.00
And a balance carried forward of „ 20,000.00
Tls. 42,027.11

In addition to the Reserve Fund of £20,000, there is a balance of £10,106.67 at credit of Depreciation Account, a sum of £10,562.92 having been written off the value of the Company's property during the year. The Directors have reduced the price of gas, and anticipate being able to pay Shareholders a dividend of 12½ per annum in future.

Shares are in demand at £140, but none are offering at present.

China Traders' Insurance Co.—A share has been sold in Hongkong at \$1,550.

Chinese Insurance Co.—The Report and Accounts for 1880 were presented and passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held in Hongkong on the 25th instant. The amount of Net Premia earned during the year, after deducting Reinsurances and Return Premia, is \$279,782.35. This compares favorably with the Premia earned during 1879, which amounted to \$258,021.97, after deducting \$20,055.15 for Reinsurances and Return Premia. The losses paid for 1880 amount to \$168,315.15, as against \$202,608.25 in 1879. After deducting losses and claims working expenses, and 12½ interest paid to Shareholders, there remains a balance of \$42,869.79, which is carried forward. The Reserve Fund stands unchanged since 31st Dec., 1878, at \$100,378.44.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—A few shares were procured from Hongkong at \$950, costing about \$960 laid down here. Business has since been done locally at \$975 and exchange 72½, at which the market closes strong, with buyers.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Shares were placed at \$305 and exchange 72½, and \$310 and exchange 72.

Shanghai Waterworks Co.—Some shares have changed hands at par, cum interest since the first call was paid, equal to about £5.20 per share.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878.—Bonds have been placed at £515 ex interest.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,800,000	\$8,580.59	31 Dec. 80	* £1½	17 Feb. 81	95½ premium.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.....	.....	.....	\$20,346.76	31 Dec. 80	{ Return of T.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$74,464.81	\$24,135.84	31 Dec. 79	* 3 %	18 Aug. 80	170
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	* 2 %	24 Jan. 81	110
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	* 6 %	29 Dec. 80	100 nominal.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	\$500	\$500	\$4,700.00	\$353.92	31 Dec. 80	* 2 %	11 Jan. 81	235
Footung Dock Co.	950	\$100	\$100	.....	\$372.81	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	11 Jan. 81	83
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$30,106.67	\$5,527.11	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	21 Jan. 81	140
Compagnie du Gaz	500	\$100	\$100	\$10,286.16	\$40.33	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	7 Mar. 81	145
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$425,000.00	\$70,278.43	30 Apl. 80	20 %	31 July 80	1,550
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	\$2,000	\$600	\$150,000.00	\$535,371.81	30 June 80	\$75	22 April 80	1,125
Union In. Society of Canton	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$353,681.24	\$501,314.29	30 June 80	† \$168.60	10 May 80	1,550
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	\$350	\$350	\$448,114.71	\$45,154.02	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	21 Jan. 81	735
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$42,869.79	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	10 Jan. 81	315
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$761,842.00	\$226,847.81	31 Dec. 80	1871 p. sh.	28 Feb. 81	975
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$433,984.30	\$103,029.68	31 Dec. 80	† 18 %	5 Mar. 81	310
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	\$100	\$100	\$20,000	\$2,589.91	31 Dec. 80	* 9 %	10 Mar. 81	170
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., ..	5,000	\$20	\$5	.....	.....	.....	First year.		\$5 1s. 10d.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debitors.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1873	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	nominal.
Do. 1875	\$ 42,800.00	\$ 100.00	„	30th June & 31st Dec.	\$104
Do. 1878	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 100.00	„	30th June & 31st Dec.	nominal.
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 25.00	„	30th June.	\$ 20 nom.
Do. Preference do.	\$ 5,362.50	\$ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	\$ 20 nom.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	\$ 627,615	\$ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	\$110
Do. do. 1877	\$ 1,604,276	\$ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	\$102½
Do. do. 1878	\$ 1,949,500	\$ 500	8 %	April and October.	\$515

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.